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Cambria Freeman.

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Sick Headache AND DYSPEPSIA.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

We sat at the club in the fire-light,
As it flickered and played on the wall,
And we chatted of music and Egypt,
Of the opera, art and the ball.

And I talked half the night with the others,
But my thoughts had flown far o'er the main,
And were dwelling in quiet seclusion
In the halls of my castle—in Spain.

In the castle I builded so lofty,
Which got a hard knock yesterday,
When they told me Tom Jones is to marry
Nell Murray—sweet Nellie—in May.

Why, Nell Murray has dwelt in that castle
Ever since it's been mine, and it's plain
That without her light footsteps and laughter
'Twill stand silent and lonely in Spain!

She used to walk, too, with some children
In the gardens so sunny and wide;
But to-night they have all of them vanished,
And it seems as though some one had died

Well, Jones is a good-looking fellow
I think, since my fancies are vain
And he has run off with its mistress
I'll shut up my castle in Spain.

And I'll hang out a neat advertisement,
Which somewhat as follows shall read:
"For sale or to rent, ready furnished
To meet every possible need,

A mansion of fine, airy structure,
With a wide and extensive domain."
And I'll sell to the first man who offers
To purchase my castle in Spain.

—Emily Alvord, in Harper's Weekly

SAINT SOGORO.

True Tale of the Peasant Martyr of Soma, Japan.

In the first half of the seventeenth century Kotsuke-no-Suke was the lord of Soma, a rich agricultural district containing one hundred and thirty-six villages. Kotsuke-no-Suke was a hard, grasping landlord, who oppressed his peasants by heavy taxes until they were reduced to the last extremity of poverty. Year after year the wretched farmers petitioned their lord, through the village mayors, to have their burdens lightened, but without avail. Being a member of the Shogun's Cabinet Kotsuke-no-Suke spent the greater part of the year in Yeddo, where he maintained a private palace and a host of retainers. His extravagance gave rise to much comment in the capital, but few of the haughty nobles who frequented his entertainments knew by what means the Lord of Soma procured the vast sums of money necessary to support such lavish magnificence.

In the fall of the year 1643 the farmers dwelling on the estate of Kotsuke-no-Suke assembled together to devise measures for their relief. That year the taxes had been heavier than ever before, and scores of families were threatened with starvation during the coming winter. The stoutest hearted among them were filled with despair at the apparent hopelessness of their situation. Sogoro, the mayor of one of the villages, and himself a farmer, had been, throughout all their vicissitudes, the stanch friend of the down-trodden peasants. He now advised them to draw up a petition to the Shogun's Cabinet, and then to select a committee to go up to Yeddo and present it to that body. When the evil doings of their Lord was known to his fellow-councilors their upbraidings and his own wounded pride might shame him into mercy. Sogoro's plan was adopted, and he was one of the number chosen to go to Yeddo to present the memorial to the Cabinet. Knowing the dangers that attended his mission, Sogoro, on the eve of his departure, called his family together and said:

"I am going to Yeddo, and it may be that I shall never return, for it is hard to say how I shall be treated by those in power. I am willing, however, to give my life for the good of our suffering fellow-tenants. Let us, therefore, drink a cup of wine together, for it may be that you shall see my face no more. If I die, mourn not over my fate; weep not for me."

Sogoro and his companions went to Yeddo and there they soon learned of the riotous living of their spendthrift Lord, and they wept when they reflected that all his wanton luxury was bought with the life-blood of their famishing friends at Soma. In a few days they had an opportunity of presenting their petition to Lord Kuze, a member of the Cabinet, and they all felt elated that the great nobleman had condescended to listen to their grievances and to accept their memorial.

The action of Kotsuke-no-Suke's tenants created no little stir in Yeddo, and many observations upon that nobleman and his style of living were made that could scarcely be called complimentary. But it does not do for people living in glass houses to throw stones. All the members of the Shogun's Cabinet had at one time or another been guilty of oppressing their own peasants, and it would be extremely awkward for them now to sit in judgment upon Kotsuke-no-Suke. So it was decided to return the petition to the complainants. Accordingly Sogoro received a summons to appear at the residence of Lord Kuze. There he was met by two councilors, who handed him the ill-starred memorial, saying:

"A short time ago you had the audacity to thrust this petition into the hands of Lord Kuze. By his extraordinary clemency he forgives your offense, but beware that you do not again presume upon his Lordship's forbearance, for ill will it fare with you."

"His Lordship's censure is just," humbly responded Sogoro. "But oh! my Lords, this action of ours is not hasty or ill-considered. Year after year have we suffered untold hardships, until now we and our friends are without even the necessaries of life. Therefore have we presented this petition. I pray you, Lords, consider our case, vouchsafe to help us that we may live. Our gratitude to you shall know no bounds."

"Your request is a just one," replied the councilors, when they had heard the words of Sogoro, "but your memorial can not be received."

Disheartened beyond measure, Sogoro sought out his companions and acquainted them with the result of their efforts. It was a gloomy evening which the Soma men spent together, discussing with tearful voices the desperate extremity to which the failure of their plans had reduced themselves and their friends. At last Sogoro said:

"There is still one thing left for us to do; we can appeal to our Lord's master, the Shogun. I know it is a capital offense for a commoner to approach his Majesty, yet, for the sake of my suffering brethren, I shall sacrifice myself that their wrongs may be made known and happily righted. On the morrow, therefore, do you all, except six men, return to Soma and tell our poor friends to have stout hearts, for there is yet hope for them."

Sogoro had from the first been recognized as the leading spirit of the enterprise, and his companions now made haste to follow out his suggestions. The intrepid farmer and his six associates drew up a new memorial, setting forth their grievances in a plain, straightforward manner and earnestly appealing for redress. Shortly after, while the Shogun, Iyemitsu, was on his way to Uyeno to worship at the tombs of his ancestors, Sogoro contrived to break through the troop of armed retainers that were escorting his Majesty, and thrust the petition into the hands of the Shogun. The daring farmer was seized and hurried off to prison. Iyemitsu was a just ruler and gave the peasants' memorial his careful attention. The result of it all was that Kotsuke-no-Suke was ordered to reduce his tenants' taxes to a proper amount, and to return to them the money he had wrongfully deprived them of!

The Lord of Soma was a very angry man, but though he might rage and vow vengeance upon the heads of his tenants, he had to obey the orders of his chief. And thus relief came at last to the long-suffering peasants.

But, alas for poor Sogoro! The irrevocable law of the nation pronounced his offense deserving of death, and he was turned over to his legal Lord for execution. In feudal Japan the nobility held the power of life and death over their peasant-vassals, and now the cruel Kotsuke-no-Suke, thirsting for vengeance, determined to destroy the whole family of Sogoro. In vain his tenants, his Samurai, his councilors, and even the Princes of the surrounding country besought the lord of Soma to be merciful; the bloody tyrant was inexorable. Sogoro and his wife were condemned to be crucified, and their three sons, aged seven, ten and thirteen respectively, were ordered to be beheaded in the presence of their parents.

On the day of the execution all the inhabitants of the one hundred and thirty-six villages of Soma assembled to bid Sogoro and his wife farewell and to encourage them with their presence and their prayers. There was not one there, even to the executioners themselves, that did not call down the blessings of Heaven upon the martyrs, while curses, deep and bitter, were hurled against the hated Kotsuke-no-Suke. After the parents were made fast to the crosses, the three boys were led forth and beheaded in their sight. Friends received the bodies and bore them away to prepare them for burial. O Man, Sogoro's wife, turning to her husband, said in a cheerful voice:

"Remember, my husband, that from the first you had made up your mind to this fate. What though our bodies be disgracefully exposed on these crosses? we have the promises of the gods before us; therefore, mourn not. Let us fix our minds upon death; we are drawing near to Paradise, and shall soon be with the saints. Let us cheerfully lay down our lives for the good of our people."

"Well said, wife," responded Sogoro, gayly. "I am happy because I have attained my heart's desire. Our petition was successful; had I five hundred lives, and could I five hundred times assume this shape of mine, I would die five hundred times to redress the wrongs of our people."

Then the executioner taking his spear thrust it into the side of O Man and into the side of her husband, and both died there in the sight of the sorrowing peasants. And Kotsuke-no-Suke's chief councilor, when all was over, came and knelt down before the dead body of the farmer and said:

"Although you were but a peasant, you saved your brethren. You bruised your bones and crushed your heart for their sakes. Honors shall yet be paid to your spirit, and you shall be canonized as a saint; you shall become a tutelar deity among the people of Soma."

And so it came to pass. The farmers of Soma made the grave of Sogoro a place of prayer, and finally came to look upon him as divine. Finally a temple arose in his honor, and he was at length duly canonized as a Buddhist saint.—W. C. Kitchin, Ph. D., in N. Y. Ledger.

AMONG THE PERUVIANS.

The South American Nation Described by a Wisconsin Girl.

When Hon. John Hicks was appointed United States Minister to Peru he chose as Secretary of Legation a bright American girl, Miss Elizabeth L. Banks. Since being domiciled at Lima, the capital of Peru, Miss Banks has kept her eyes open, and, with instinct sharpened by her connection with various Northwestern newspapers, she has proved a good news-gatherer. Writing to a friend in this city, Miss Banks says:

"Procrastination is the ruling habit of Peru. Ask a Peruvian when he will do any thing and he replies 'Manana," which being translated means 'to-morrow.' Nothing is ever done to-day, all things take place on the 'mañana,' which never comes. This 'manana' habit is, I suppose, breathed in with every breath of the air that one takes in Peru, and I am afraid I have drawn a good deal of it into my system.

"This is a very interesting old city, and yet the people and the government are very much behind the times, their ideas being those of one hundred years ago. The city of Lima has been called 'the heaven of women, the purgatory of men and the hell of asses;' and to the last proposition I will heartily assent. The city is full of donkeys, and the men and women who drive and ride them always carry a big chunk of wood with them, which they continually apply to the ribs of the poor animals. Some enthusiastic writer has called the women of Lima the most beautiful in the world. There are some pretty Peruvian girls to be met on the streets or saying their beads in some of the many churches. Their dark eyes are the kind that would make a man jump off Pizarro's bridge into the river Rimac if his suit happened to go wrong. The Peruvian men pay a great deal of attention to their personal appearance and pass away much of their time in dress suits and tooth-pick shoes. They are very gallant, but are not half so nice as American men from any point of view.—Washington Capital.

—Small Boy—"Say, pa, I wish you'd get me a bicycle." Old Man—"Can't afford it, my son. Rent too high, coal too dear. Besides, I don't want you to break your neck." Small Boy—"Well, then, a tricycle." Old Man—"Can't do it. But I'll tell you what you can have. When winter comes I'll try and get you a nice long icicle." [The youngster is pacified.]—Grip.

CONCERNING OLD AGE.

Statistics Based on Investigations of the British Medical Association.

Prof. Murray Humphrey has just brought together a remarkable book on "Old Age." It is based upon the results of an inquiry conducted by the collective investigation committee of the British Medical Association.

In a portion of it the analysis of the returns respecting 52 centenarians are given; of these 16 were males and 36 females. Eleven of these were single (10 being females), 5 were married and 36 were widowed. Out of 50 returns 3 only were in affluent circumstances, 28 were comfortable and 19 poor; of these 9 were fat (8 being females), 20 were spare and 18 of average condition. Twenty-five were erect in figure and 25 were bent.

Out of 35 returns 28 used glasses, 7 did not; but of these 4 were poor, 6 had used glasses for 40-50 years, 5 for 30-35, 4 for 10-20, 2 for 4-6 years, 5 for "many years," 2 for a few years. From among these one had used spectacles for many years, but for the last twelve years had been able to read without them; another had not used them for twelve years; another "not for many years," but one can not now get them strong enough.

Out of 47 returns 40 had a good digestion.

Out of 48, 36 had good appetites, 2 bad and 10 moderate. Of 46, 25 were moderate eaters, 9 small and 12 large. In regard to alcohol, 15 took none, 24 a little, 6 were moderates and one was used to a good deal of beer. Of animal food 3 took none, 10 moderate, 25 little, 2 very little and one much. Of aperients 22 took them rarely, 14 never and 5 frequently.

Out of 39, 26 could say that their memory was good, 6 bad and 7 moderate. Of 45, 7 smoked much (4 being women), 2 little (1 a woman), 3 moderately (1 a woman).

Out of 46, 37 did not take snuff. As to sleep, out of 40 32 were good sleepers, 5 bad and 7 moderate.

From 35 returns the average time of going to bed was 9 o'clock; but 1 retires at 12 and 1 at 1¼, 5 at 7; 7 are bedridden. The average time of rising was about 8 o'clock, but 6 rose at 6 o'clock, 1 at 5, 9 at 10, 1 at 11 and 1 at 4 p. m.

Out of 42 returns 24 had no teeth, and from 38 returns but 4 had artificial teeth; yet in men about 80 the average number of teeth is only 6 and in women 3.

In 12 returns the average age when married among the males was 23, and the females 25; the average number of children is, from the returns received, 5-7.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SYMPTOMS OF ECZEMA.

A Disagreeable Disease Due to Constitutional Debility.

Eczema—accent on the first syllable—is one of the many eruptive diseases of the skin. The blood-vessels of the parts affected are in a state of congestion, accompanied by itching, smarting and exudation of serum, or watery portion of the blood. The disease varies greatly in severity and extent, as well as in its course and character.

Its simplest form is a mere redness, perhaps on the eyelids or behind the ears, or near the joints. Some times there are pimples, either on affected spots or around them, or more or less diffused over the body.

Sometimes vesicles—water-bladders—are formed by the exudation of serum beneath the skin, the special seat being the back of the hand or the front and sides of the fingers. In a few days the serum may be absorbed, the swelling subsides, the cuticle dries up and comes off, and the skin either returns to its normal condition or the cuticle is thrown off in scales.

In another variety there is intense redness, profuse exudation and the formation of a thick crust, through fissures in which a mucous pus exudes.

The final period of eczema, when chronic, may be characterized by a coming off of the cuticle in thin, fine scales, or by a tendeney of the skin to chap and crack; sometimes the mere stretching of the fingers will cause it to break.

In some cases the skin becomes as hard and tough as leather, with an inclination to itch and throw off dry and scaly scurf; more rarely it is rough like an old wart, in which case the itching is generally very severe.

As a rule, the eczema occurs in limited patches, but occasionally it spreads over a large part of the trunk or limb. There is hardly any part of the body which it may not attack. It is not contagious.

The disease may result from a condition of the body—from constitutional debility, or temporary derangement of the nervous or digestive organs, or even from unsuitable or insufficient food—or it may have an external exciting cause—cold or heat in excess, insufficient clothing, or garments that irritate the skin.

The treatment must be first directed against that which causes the condition of which the eczema is only a symptom. At the same time local treatment will be necessary. But no general direction can be given suited to so variable a disease. A skilled physician should have charge of the case.—Youth's Companion.

FADS OF SENATORS.

Statesmen Who Dress Well, Others Who Are Slouchy and Odd.

Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is the handsomest man in the Senate—rather tall, trimly built and well proportioned, with brown eyes and gray hair and mustache, says a writer in the Chicago Times. Evarts might fairly be called the homeliest if it wasn't for the power in his face that is almost a sort of beauty in itself.

Four Senators are eminently well dressed—Aldrich, Blackburn of Kentucky, Manderson of Nebraska, and Butler of South Carolina. Many think that Butler is the handsomest. But as to dress it is a close call among those four.

The slouchiest of the Senators in point of apparel is Payne, of Ohio. Payne's clothes simply hang upon him, his necktie is a string, or looks like it, and his collar is always awry.

Quay's great fad is gray; he never wears any thing else. You might suppose that he always wore the same suit, but in reality he has half a dozen made at a time, all just alike and gray—the same shade, too.

Frye, of Maine, is never seen without a carnation in his button-hole. He is the dude of the Senate; he looks younger than he is and dresses younger than he looks. His hair is parted in the middle; he wears a bang and a gay necktie, and although nearly sixty, he is still a good deal of a masher.

MY LOVE HAS GONE AWAY.

I used to love the forest green,
Each shady nook and dell,
Where birds were twittering overhead,
Intent their love to tell;
But now it is a haunted spot,
Where I no longer stray,
For every thing reminds me that
My love has gone away.

I used to linger on the beach
To hear old ocean's roar,
And watch the summer tides come in
And dash along the shore;
But now I can not bear to hear
The dirge the billows play,
For they have lost their charm, because
My love has gone away.

The country lane was, I confess,
Scarce broad enough for two,
Unless the arm was round my waist,
And thus we wandered through;
But now it is a noxious place,
Where not a single ray
Of light appears, and all because
My love has gone away.

The universe is dark and dull;
Around, above, below,
There is nothing quite so beautiful
As 'twas awhile ago;
The birds no longer sing so sweet,
The skies are cold and gray,
And nature mourns with me, because
My love has gone away.

—Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Ledger.

CALIFORNIA GRIZZLIES.

Game That Old Hunters Do Not Care to Meet When Alone.

Bruin Was Not Satisfied with Spanish Steers—A Bear Hunt in Which the Bear Did All the Hunting That Was Done.

The California grizzly is a most interesting animal. As Bret Harte used to say, he has but one ungentlemanly habit, that of scalping with his fore paw, and this he caught from the wicked red man. Otherwise, unless aggressively assaulted, he is the pink of good behavior. He will walk off the trail and give you the right of way, he will gather salmon berries in the same patch, or dig roots on the hillside while you are sketching or writing not many yards away. If it were otherwise — if the grizzly had the temper of the royal tiger — thousands of the pioneers of California would have perished at his claws, for a full-grown grizzly when roused is a terrible antagonist.

When Americans came to California grizzlies were very numerous. General Bidwell saw scores of them in the Napa Valley, General Vallejo saw them feeding like sheep in the Santa Rosa. In the acorn season they were found in droves under the oaks. The Spaniards learned to lasso and kill them. The Americans found great sport in shooting them from horseback. When the Missourian stockmen came they poisoned thousand of grizzlies, and the work is still going on so steadily that the great Pacific coast bear is very scarce, and certain to become very rare in a few more years. At present the finest skins that come to San Francisco are from the high Sierras and from Alaska.

Forty-five years ago there were grizzlies in the Santa Clara valley and in the foot-hills within twenty miles of San Francisco. They were in the live-oak forests of Encinal and the Contra Costa, where Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda now stand. They were occasionally brought into the old mission of San Jose and turned into rings to fight Spanish bulls. But they lived for the most part in contented obscurity. When the pioneers came few of them understood the nature of the animal, and so the early stories that linger in the valley have elements of surprise that the later bear stories lack.

Old Captain Valpey, a Nova Scotian sailor, sold his sloop at an early day and bought a foot-hill ranch. There was a deep gulch on the tract full of oak, madrone and chapparal. Pretty soon he discovered that a large grizzly lived there. The old captain went down to the village for advice. "He will kill your steers," said old Kester, who owned a stock ranch. "Buy a bottle of strychnine, and the first time you miss a steer go out and poison the carcass." Captain Valpey bought the strychnine. The next day he climbed up the hill, over the gulch, with his old spy-glass and looked down. He saw a great brown body moving along the trail, and soon the bear passed within fifty feet of the rock where he sat. The captain was delighted at his appearance. The next day at the village he declared: "Boys, nobody shall shoot or poison that grizzly of mine. He walks like an old salt, and he's as big as a horse! I ain't too poor to let him have a five-dollar Spanish steer whenever he wants it."

Under these circumstances the Valpey grizzly became famous and throve for several months. But one morning the old captain was up on "Maintop Knob" with his spy-glass. He saw his drove of cattle was in the wooded pasture below, huddled up in a bend of the creek. Before them, marching back and forth, occasionally rearing up and growling, was the great grizzly. He was selecting his dinner, much to the amusement of the captain. Suddenly the bear charged into the band and struck down with one blow the only blooded steer the captain owned. The rest of the cattle escaped with wild terror. The grizzly made his meal and went off. The captain swore awhile, then he got his strychnine bottle, and, late in the afternoon, cautiously descended the slope to where the body of his $100 steer lay with a broken neck. He poured the strychnine over the carcass, saying wrathfully: "Wasn't Spanish beef good enough for you, ye old native Californian?" So he poisoned his bear, after all.

There was a family of pioneers who lived in the hills of Alameda County, not far from Valpey's. The elder, Zachariah Cheney, took his son Joe and a young man named Allen out to kill a grizzly. They all knew very well where to find him, in a wild and broken canyon, or about the rocks at its head, where oak trees grew. They had come across his tracks many times, and had seen him grubbing camass roots on the hillside when they were hunting up cattle. So they thought very little of the danger. Each of them had a gun and a revolver. Suddenly they met the bear at the head of the wooded gulch, who, seeing their warlike preparations, immediately charged them and treed all three in less than a minute. There was so little time for choice of a tree that the elder Cheney and young Allen got into scrub-oaks hardly larger than respectable quince trees. In less time than it takes to tell it the bear had Cheney on the ground, scalped him with one blow, crushed his arm and shoulder-blade with another, and left him.

The bear instantly turned his attention to young Allen, seized him by the boot-leg, and jerked him from the tree so violently that the poor fellow rolled thirty feet down the gulch and under some willows, where he lay in silence. The third man was beyond reach, so the grizzly, master of the circumstance, rose to his full height, gave a roar of triumph, and walked leisurely home. Not a single shot was fired by any of the three men! Yet let no one too hastily shoot out the contemptuous lip, for ninety-nine men out of a hundred might have done as badly. The rush of the large grizzly from his chapparal shelter is a terrible thing to face. I distrust most of the current stories about successful hand-to-hand encounters with full-grown grizzlies. There is an oak tree in Shasta County under which a miner who had fired upon a grizzly was killed by one blow from the enraged animal, and when his companions killed the bear it was found that the man's bullet had passed entirely through the animal's body.

If it were not for poison placed for him in his haunts the great master of the California forests would still walk "alone as a rhinoceros" in almost every wild canyon of Coast Range and Sierra. Men learn to give him the track whenever they can, and if they go on the war-path it is with profound respect for their antagonist's strength and courage. I once met five or six San Luis Obispo farmers who had shot a huge grizzly. They took their guns and went down into the gulch where the bear lived. They found him where he was compelled to cross the ravine to get to them, and so they were able to put over twenty bullets into him before he died at their feet. They had just skinned him and spread the great hide on the rocks when I rode up. I asked them how they took it about it and the leader said: "We none of us want to tackle another. If he had been on our side of the gulch instead of on his own most of us would have been killed before we could pump enough lead into him." And that seemed to be the general conviction.

There were two Americans in the Santa Clara valley at an early day, brothers, named Howard and Michael Overacker. They owned large farms, had a wide acquaintance and were very popular. They were also the best rifle-shots and the most cool and successful hunters in the county. I have seen Michael, at a turkey match, kill his bird at six hundred yards. They used to kill wild geese, coyotes, mountain quail and hare on the run with their Henry rifles. Still, though they had shot hundreds of deer, antelopes and elk they never went grizzly hunting. At last, in 1868, in the San Benito mountains, Howard Overacker had his bear adventure, and the details are very characteristic of the habits of the grizzly.

The elder Overacker was then in the prime of life, extremely strong, wiry, lean and quick in his motions. His brother and a man named Ferguson formed the rest of the party. They left camp and separated, taking nearly parallel ravines. Howard was slowly working his way through the dense, thorny bushes, called by Californians chapparal, when he suddenly came upon a large and old grizzly at close quarters. The animal was less than twenty feet distant, and at once, with a roar of rage, threw himself upon Overacker. The hunter, with that marvelous rapidity which such men acquire, put a bullet into his foe, threw out the shell and had pumped another cartridge into the rifle when the giant of the wilderness struck him. The blow delivered with the right paw struck him on the face and neck, hurled the gun into the bushes and felled him to the ground. The grizzly instantly caught him in three places—one paw over the ribs, breaking two and tearing them loose; the other paw on the ankles, ripping and crushing the flesh; the teeth and jaws closed on the thigh, mangling the flesh and tearing it from the bone. Overacker, though perfectly conscious, lay without a motion through this terrific assault. The bear suddenly let go his hold on the thigh and caught Overacker by the shoulder, breaking and crushing the bones together. From the time when he rose against the man to the time when he dropped him a bundle of broken bones and torn flesh, the grizzly had seemingly put forth but one tremendous effort. Overacker said afterward that he was no stronger in the bear's grasp than a cat would be in his own. The bear left him a moment, walked about in a circle, returned suddenly and bit pieces of flesh as large as a marble from various parts of Overacker's body, and then took his final departure.

Overacker, a few minutes later, seized the branches overhead and struggled to his feet, but, to use his own phrase, "all turned black," and his companions found him half an hour later. For weeks he was not expected to live, but his wife's nursing and his magnificent constitution pulled him through. Two years later Overacker returned to the same region and shot two large grizzlies without any assistance. One of them received eight Henry rifle bullets before he succumbed. This little sacrifice to his vanity being accomplished, he hunts no more bears, and even discourages the light-minded sneer at the California grizzly. I asked the veteran whether he would have used a bowie if he had had it while in the grip of the forest king. Overacker smiled grimly: "It was a very large bear—as large as an ox. If John Sullivan had been in my place, and had driven a bowie-knife through the bear's heart, he would have been killed in the death struggle. As for a revolver, it would have been suicide to have tried it. But if the bear had been fifty feet off when I saw him, instead of twenty feet, I could have kept out of the way long enough to kill him."—Charles H. Shinn, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Cause of Much Profanity.

When a man runs a quarter of a mile to catch a train, and jumps on the platform of the last car, "all out of breath," as the locomotive steams out of the station, he feels as if he had won a great victory. But when the train stops before it has proceeded fifty yards, backs into the station and waits half an hour for some unexplained cause, he's mad enough to blow up the whole business with dynamite. But he simply "blows up" the railroad company with his mouth.

—A farmer of Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., pulled a beet the other day that weighed one hundred and fifty-four pounds. It was seven feet long.

A NOTABLE CRACKSMAN.

One Leaf from the Memoirs of Billy Porter, Bank Burglar.

The Anglo-Saxon race produces all the eminent burglars. The daring of American burglars and of their brethren in the allied profession of train-robbing has a world-wide fame. Englishmen, in their slow, conservative way, show but little less ability, though perhaps less brilliancy. Whenever on the continent mail bags are stolen, banks or great jewelers robbed, Englishmen do the work. The famous robbery of French mails which took place about a year ago was a joint effort of Englishmen and Americans.

In many cases these artists are Anglo-Americans. Every now and then a theft, usually successful, is made of postal packages passing between the diamond merchants of Hatton garden, London, and the diamond cutters of Amsterdam. Dutchmen are the losers by the theft, and some Dutchmen doubtless profit by it, but Englishmen carry out the effective part of the work. The conclusion to be drawn from all this is that only members of the great, world-enveloping, Anglo-Saxon race possess the resourceful courage required in this method of gaining wealth.

Probably the most perfect type of the modern burglar is Billy Porter, who has been engaged in bank-robbing in every part of this country. He has several other names of course. His American record is too well known to need repeating. He made a very interesting appearance in London some time ago, however, about which people may not have read so much. Billy and an accomplice entered the premises of a rich jeweler at Munich, and carefully secured all the stones and jewels of unusual size and value. What they took was worth 80,000 marks at the lowest estimate. Entrance to the jeweler's premises was effected in the most ingenious manner, and the thoughtful burglars left ropes, displaced flooring, etc., just as they used them, so as to provide an invaluable object-lesson for any of the German youth who might wish to emulate them. Then they calmly traveled back to England in first-class carriages and berths. The English detectives succeeded in tracing them and found Porter living with his wife, baby and mother-in-law in a nice house in a quiet suburb of London. They found the booty there, too. Porter and his accomplice were accordingly taken to the Bow street police court and their extradition to Germany demanded.

Porter is a typical gentlemanly burglar of melodrama, only a little less flashy. He came into court dressed in a black cutaway coat, trousers of dark material, patent-leather boots and a dark red scarf. His chin was shaven, and he wore a carefully-trimmed mustache. He carried a silk hat in his right hand and a pair of gloves in his left. Although he was repeatedly remanded from week to week, and passed the intervals in prison, he always came into court with the hat and gloves. He is short, rosy-faced and of medium height, and he looked like an every-day middle-class Englishman.

He answered questions in a quiet, unconcerned manner, never growing angry or excited. When the various implements of burglary were held up to view he smiled sweetly.

The case ended in Porter's discharge because he was a British subject, and the British Government does not extradite its own subjects for burglary. Porter was born in Canada. The jeweler got his stock back, which was lucky for him.—N. Y. Evening Sun.

ORIGIN OF FRUITS.

Historical Facts Concerning Some Familiar Fruits and Vegetables.

What would become of the wanderer in the deserts of Arabia and Barbary if Providence suddenly decreed the extinction of the date palm? Thousands of human beings would inevitably perish, for the inhabitants of Fezzan live wholly upon its saccharine and delicious fruit for nine months of the year. In Egypt, Arabia and

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - JUNE 13, 1890.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTISON.
Subject to the decision of Democratic State Convention.

For Congress,
THOMAS H. GREEVY.
Subject to the decision of Democratic conference.

For Assembly,
M. FITZHARRIS, of Gallitzin.
ED. T. McNEELIS, of Johnstown.

For Treasurer,
CHARLES J. MAYER, of Johnstown.

For Commissioners,
PATRICK E. DILLON, of Elder Twp.
JOHN KIRBY, of Johnstown.

For Auditors,
WILLIAM C. BERRY, of Wilmore.
JOSEPH HIPPS, of Chest Twp.

For Poor House Director,
S. W. MILLER, of Johnstown.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will assemble at the Academy of Music in the city of Scranton at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, July 2, 1890, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The convention will consist of representative delegates chosen under the rules of the party from the several assembly districts, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast at the last preceeding gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate. ELLIOTT P. KISNER,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
BENJAMIN M. NEAD, Secretary.

SENATOR QUAY is going to the Republican State convention as a substitute from Beaver county.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S calibre fits him for doing a great many small things, but he draws the line when it comes to kissing a Pittsburg baby.

CHAUNCY F. BLACK has been endorsed for the gubernational nomination by the York county Democrats. They likewise favor ballot reform.

AT the Democratic county convention held in Indiana county last week, delegates favorable to the nomination of Pattison for Governor, were elected.

INQUIRY made in France in order to carry out the new law giving certain advantages to fathers of more than seven children has elicited among other things, the fact that there are 2,000,000 households in which there has been no children.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, a Republican newspaper in good standing, estimates that the McKinley bill will save the people $70,000,000 on sugar and tobacco, and will increase the annual cost of other domestic articles consumed $237,250,000.

THE Bradford *Star* says: "After the nomination is made, whoever it may be, the Republican press of the State must bear the burden of the fight, and it will be the most miserable and blundering leadership that will impose upon the press and the party an apologetic, defensive glass-house campaign. That such will be the kind of a campaign we will have to enter if George W. Delamater is nominated is one of the stubborn facts in the discussion that even his friends cannot afford to ignore. It is all nonsense to talk about a 'vindication' of Mr. Delamater or Mr Quay or Mr. Andrews. The Republican party has not time to go into the vindication business.

R. M. MILLER, of Fannettsburgh, a very prominent Republican of Franklin county, has joined the Democratic ranks. Speaking of his withdrawal from the party he said: "The Republican party of late years has been doing everything that Boss Quay desired, and those who would not come under the Quay rule had to step down and out. Such was the case at the Republican Primaries on Saturday. I was an anti-Quay Delegate and Bob Davis was a Quay Delegate, and I was bulldozed, called off by those I thought my friends. I came off and am no longer a Republican. Always a strong worker for Republican principles I can now be a bitter antagonist and an enemy to Republican rule."

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* directs the attention of the bloody shirt wavers to the unprovoked and cowardly murder of an inoffensive negro in Henry county, Indiana, but a few miles from the president's home. The mob which murdered the negro, it says, chased their victim over a mile through the woods, and after firing over one hundred shots at him, overtook and made an end of him. The county in which the crime was committed gave Harrison nearly twice as many votes as it gave Cleveland, and is the banner Republican county of Indiana. The leader of the mob, too, was C. M. Lake, a member of the Republican Central Committee of the county, and he has just been tried and acquitted.

THE farmers are themselves, says the Philadelphia *Record*, largely responsible for keeping in power a party pledged to a policy of discrimination which makes one portion of the population hewers of wood and drawers of water for another portion. The first step toward a better state would be to turn the Republican party out of power. It seems impossible to effect a reform inside of the Republican lines, because the men who profit by the party policy have obtained control of its organization. All that is necessary to restore prosperity to the farmers is the opportunity to pursue their calling uncrippled by forced contribution to other forms of industry. At present they are obliged to dig not only for themselves but also for all other persons who can persuade the Government to tax the farmer for their benefit.

Official Returns of Democratic Primary Election,

Held on Saturday, June 7th, 1890.

DISTRICTS.	Con. Thos. H. Greevy.	County Treasurer. Boyle	Hoppel	Helmann	Mayer	Sanders	Assembly. Fitzharris	McNeelis	St nyder	Shoemaker	Zimmerman	County Commissioner. Hearer	Campbell	Dillon	Kirby	Lahisy	O'Howd	Tierney	Auditor. Blough	Berry	Hipps	P. H. D. Miller	Wagner	System. Ind. Del. System.	Penn'a System.	COMMITTEEMEN.
Adams Township	63	6		10	47		10	22	5	46	33	39	56	8	20		43	2	28	56	30	62	1	12	47	Henry Orris.
Allegheny Township	105		8		17	83	77	64	11	9	47	17		44	2	8	42	82	52	82	58	50	56	68	25	W. A. B. Little.
Ashville Borough	38	9	24	1	1	2	31	32	3	1	1	3	2	32	3	2	31	2	6	31	35	12	26	18	12	J. J. Rhody.
Barr Township	114	3	112		1		85	82	17	24	18	26		98	3	1	91	5	49	58	106	64	46	18	89	John D. Ecer.
Blacklick Township	13		4			9		5	7	1		1	2		1	4	3	4	4	10		11	2		13	Tie vote.
Cambria Township	36		12	4	1	13	20	18	2	5	3	8	1	6	4	5	7	25	12	26	23	24	8	12	14	Joseph Noel.
Carrolltown Bor	100	1	63		33	5	36	66	29	11	33	61	1	87	6	17	7	22	29	97	36	67	30	87	34	C. A. Sharbaugh.
Carroll Township	165	4	108	2	48	5	74	97	50	24	15	5	1	23	1	1	19	8	3	25	20	8	20	15	14	M. L. Leary.
Chest Springs Bor	18	6	7	1	1	15	14	4		4	13	5	1	23	1	1	19	8	3	25	20	8	20	15	14	John G. Gill.
Chest Township	54		48			6	47	3	14	38	1	51	11	8					34	14	53	39	15	49	2	Joseph L. Donahoe.
Clearfield Township	99	30	39	2	6	21	59	72	22	11	2	3	5	70	4	4	29	51	61	63	53	39	58	28	67	H. P. Freidhoff.
Conemaugh Township	11			2	9			7	5	1	3	5	10	4	1	2			10	18	4	9	1	10		J. W. Colbert.
Cooperstdale Bor	17	1			15			1				1	16		14				1	1	17		16		17	F. E. Lewis.
Croyle Township	83	15	5	23	32	6	62	20	7	14	5	51	9	27	6	56	4	11	23	74	55	32	47	40	17	Joseph Shoemer.
Dean Township	31	7	14		9	1	24	24					13	6	14	1	16	2	15	18	20	12	16	18	9	Thomas McCabe, Jr.
East Conemaugh Bor	34	7	2	1	19	5	7	32	5	15	9	6	18	6	18	4	5	8	20	21	23	13	10	4	25	James R. Clark.
East Taylor Township	29	15		10	3		3	26	21	4	2		15	1	23	1	11	7	12	25	14	15	20	1	16	Harry Lloyd.
Ebensburg Bor. East W.	18	1	8	1	3	7	17	12	2	11	2	5	7	8	9	1	2	7	12	14	10	12	8	6	7	Joseph McDonald.
" West W.	63	3	28	3	21	14	20	32	14	36	38	26	17	32	17	5	7	21	41	46	33	39	28	32	29	Anselm Weakland.
Elder Township	78	8	43	1	18	7	43	25	6	45	25	10	20	1	76		22	7	21	32	74	64	12	47	25	P. A. Syberts.
Franklin Bor	35	10		5	20		22	21	6	8	2	2	33	2	27				12	28	20	6	29	28	6	John A. Platt.
Gallitzin Borough	147	18	21	2	156	55	208	210	61	9	22	14		70	4	8	13	11	282	22	76	220	136	84	157	186	81	John McKenna.
" Township	29	1	11		5	24	32	35	6		3	6	2	7	1	2	38	7	11	39	11	18	13	17	13	P. A. Syberts.
Hastings Bor	85	31	41	2	8	3	22	60	20	31	16	22		70	4	23	16	3	21	36	76	60	19	49	25	John A. Platt.
Jackson Township	15	2	11	6	2		4	12					6	4	7	5			1	1	11	2	11		13	Peter Kelly.
Johnstown, 1st Ward	54	1	4	15	34	2	21	21	10	33	28	3	35	15	33	11	3	3	42	28	32	47	8	30	17	John Hannan.
" 2d Ward	37	14		5	18		24	20	6	1	14	1	7	16	22	3	2		19	21	22	23	10	16	19	David Kirby.
" 3d Ward	83	2		14	79		80	49	20	15	20	16	54	11	66	18	7	6	78	41	44	76	28	29	22	John T. Martin.
" 4th Ward	73		1	4	69		10	20	16	60	8	47	9	38	21	15	2	60	37	42	50	14	22	23	23	Earnest Emmel.
" 5th Ward	29	5		25	31		24	21	18	4	42	11	49		19	26	2	11	39	39	42	51	10	58	6	G. E. Conrad.
" 6th Ward	73	1	1	17	80	1	21	66	20	19	67	37	66	27	5	3	60	6	66	54	62	6	74	13	13	Charles Swank.
" 7th Ward	180	2		13	167	1	43	110	75	39	79	37	109	37	121	27	5	17	153	107	71	174	8	73	47	Adam Hueber.
" 8th Ward	49	2		6	41		3	40	46	1	8	8	38	8	46	7			49	36	12	44	5	3	34	Samuel Ferguson.
" 9th Ward	264	2	4	58	199		161	169	79	41	85	19	140	12	126	10	12	12	124	109	78	140	21	6	129	Peter S. Freidhoff.
" 10th Ward	168	3		39	117		108	120	33	32	19	4	38	30	2				16	29	30	33	3	2	31	Henry Plasek.
" 11th Ward	43	1	2	21	19		12	21	7	7	15	4	38	30	2				16	29	30	33	3	2	34	George M. Barber.
" 12th Ward	70	30	1	3	48	1	55	69	18	10	6	1	21	12	75		16	21	68	76	15	69	22	8	69	John O'Toole.
" 13th Ward	47	12	1	3	30	1	34	41	12	3	8	2	24	12	40	2	7	3	30	38	16	30	11	6	28	Thomas McIlron.
" 14th Ward	103	48		15	33	2	46	88	39	4	1		68	9	74		25	10	65	59	50	56	40	7	81	James Minahan.
" 15th Ward	96	66		7	25		47	71	45	12	16	2	31	17	61	1	43	23	57	66	54	67	23	12	69	J. P. Green.
" 16th Ward	219	70		16	130	1	138	129	137	17	16	8	62	23	138	7	73	19	188	27	107	144	100	141	52	W. Beaughn.
Lilly's Borough	79	27	8	3	31	10	58	49	5	6	26	3	2	7	39	9	28	25	30	69	38	27	45	12	48	Blair Short.
Loretto Borough	31		8		5	21	25	22	4	3	9	6	2	22		1	15	16	11	28	18	20	12	7	9	A. J. Christy.
Lower Yoder Township	226	27	1	12	83	1	43	99	85	16	11	19	89	1	89	19	7	13	89	84	60	98	28	42	51	W. J. Rightmyer.
Munster Township	75	1			74		12	21	7	7	15	4	6	4	47	8	8	43	37	21	62	58	32	45	14	60	I. W. Griffin.
Portage Township	79	25	3	14	12	24	46	65	9	13	9	4	8	55	42	4	33	2	30	75	25	6	70	39	37	Wm. Kolbensehlag.
Reade Township	42	17	14			9	40	2	32		2	1	39					37	4	33	41	37	3	6	29	Lemuel Troxell.
Richland Township	63	13		6	45	3	40	16	7	12	50	6	23	46	40	10	2		17	51	55	60			24	George Lally.
South Fork	27	6		14	5	1	18	10	1	3	22	4	16	17		5	6	6	7	26	23	5	22	2	15	Jacob Watterson.
Stonycreek Township	62	5		18	39	2	9	44	18	24	18	23	44	7	36	14	1	1	31	38	38	57	3	4	43	Moses Feathers.
Summerhill Township	92	1	21		9	2	19	9				4	22	27	3	8			3	32	8	7	25	4	12	R. C. J. McGuire.
Susquehanna Township	84	5	59	3	6		44	48	38	11	12	12	1	64	4	36	1		57	38	32	40	41	25	48	Simon P. Lantzy.
Tunnelhill Borough	83	18	23		32	16	37	72	4	7	3	1	6	17	31	1	31	2	7	75	73	15	65	18	19	Charles McHugh.
Upper Yoder Township	31	1	7	7	29		25	10	8	2	5	1	3	26	5	25			3	30	31	7			3	George Kaslee.
Upper Washington Twp	77	5	22	3	7	48	53	64	8	21	3	9	5	59	4	5	53	18	25	70	50	25	55	12	64	Michael A. Quartz.
Lower "	65	24	3	1	3	31	26	54	12	5	9	3	1	13	5	8	57	5	19	58	8	26	27	3	43	James Callahan.
White Township	19	1	17			1	8	9	17	1		1	2	17	13	17			4	11	14	9	17	3	17	James F. Davis.
Wilmore Borough	45	1	6	1	32	5	45	15	2	11	3	3	2	6	7	46	1	9	3	6	46	7	12	31	6	P. F. Kirby.
West Taylor Township	31	21	10	1	6		4	2	26	5	21	17	4	2	13	17			2	29	15	13	16	15	20	6	Joseph Jenkins.
Totals	4217	651	817	419	1038	513	2304	2748	1201	748	988	827	1383	1458	1741	670	1080	725	2346	2818	2671	2633	1307	1576	1915	

ON this page will be found the official returns of the primary election held on Saturday last. As a matter of course, a number of Democrats are disappointed in the selection of the primaries, but that is a natural result and must always be so. The primaries are for the purpose of making a selection of candidates and all who participate in the election, either as candidates or voters, are in honor bound to abide by the result.

Let there be no bickerings over the nominations made at the primaries; the successful candidates can afford to forget any wrongs, real or imaginary, that may have been done them in the heat of the contest, while the defeated aspirants, some of whom may have have reason to complain, should manfully strive for the election of their successful competitors for the same reason that, had they themselves been nominated, they would have had the right to expect and demand the support of the men now on the ticket.

It is the duty of every Democrat to submit gracefully to the will of the majority, and from now until the polls close on the evening of election day to put his shoulder to the wheel and use his best endeavors for the success of the ticket nominated.

JOHN WANAMAKER, who bought a Cabinet office, says the New York *World*, by contributing to a corruption fund, advertises the crankiness which he imagines to be piety by giving a dinner without wine in honor of a president who goes from morning prayers to breaking his pledges, appointing rogues to office and shielding from punishment rascals whose crimes were committed in behalf of the party of "great moral ideas." Oh, for a forty parson power to chant thy praise, Hypocrisy!

On Saturday last Pattison delegates were elected at the Democratic primaries held in Chester, Montour, Cumberland, Franklin, Luzerne and Cambria counties. Delegates favorable to Senator Wallace, were elected on the same day in Clinton and Forest counties. In Blair county Pattison delegates were elected, but as Wallace delegates were chosen some time ago, the question as to which set of delegates represent the Democracy of Blair county will have to be decided by the convention.

IF the Republican party had the gratitude which all political parties ought to have, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, it would make James Donald Cameron its Presidential nominee in 1892. If James Donald Cameron had not saved the life of Matthew Stanley Quay, Dr. Benjamin Harrison would not now be appointing good Republicans to fat offices. It was only the prompt and generous action of Mr. Cameron that kept Mr. Quay from making a McGinty of himself in the Susquehanna.

A MEMORIAL from prominent dry goods dealers of Chicago was presented to the Senate Monday by Mr. Farwell. It protests against the passage of the McKinley tariff bill as a measure in the direction of increased, rather than lower duties. Objection is made particularly to the increase from 35 to 70 cents on manufactured linens; 30 to 60 per cent. on linen laces, lace window curtains and embroideries, and the almost prohibitory duties imposed on cotton hosiery and underwear.

A BILL has been framed by Representatives Oates, of Alabama, which if passed, will compel all aliens holding lands in the United States to sell them at once or have the titles forfeited. The measure is aimed at the big syndicates that now hold millions of acres in the west and are constantly acquiring millions more.

LAST week the Republican State convention of Alabama nominated Noble Smithson for governor and James M. Vernon for Secretary of State. It is now discovered that they are ineligible, having not resided in the State a sufficient number of years.

THE Republicans in this county have sealed proposals out for a man with a "barrel" to run for County Treasurer. The biggest barrel takes the chestnut.

Tilden's Will.

Judge Beach, of New York, Wednesday rendered a decision in the famous Tilden will case, maintaining the decision of the General term, and holding that the trust was void and illegal, and that the dead statesman's estate should be distributed as if he had died intestate.

The clause objected to by Mr. Tilden's relatives is the one which provides a certain trust to be created out of the residue of the estate after all legacies were paid. This trust was to be managed by a Board of trustees, named in the will, and the amount of property included in the trust should be laid aside for the establishment of certain public libraries. One was to be established in New York, and the Tilden residence on Gramercy Park was identified in the will as the building to be devoted for that purpose. A second library was to be located at Yonkers and a third at Mr. Tilden's birth-place in Central New York. Others were to be established at the discretion of the trustees of the fund.

There was also a provision which forbade the legatees from contesting the will under the pain of forfeiting their legacies. Notwithstanding this George Tilden, nephew and one of the legatees, instituted objections to the probating of the will before Surrogate Ransom in 1886, shortly after the death of Mr. Tilden. The ground of the contest was that the power conferred on the trustees was unconstitutional, illegal, and void. After hearing arguments of counsel on both sides the Surrogate admitted the will to probate. The suit was then brought in the Supreme Court, and it was understood that Mr. George Tilden had the sanction and support of the other collateral heirs. Judge Lawrence decided in 1888 that the trust was legal.

It then went to the General Term, which reversed the decision, declared the trust illegal, and sent the case back to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

Wednesday Judge Beach upheld the decision of the General Term, and ordered the Tilden trust money—$600,000—distributed and the Gramercy Park house sold, in order that the proceeds may be divided among the heirs. A stay of proceedings will be asked for, and the case will go to the General Term, and from there to the Court of Appeals, before a final decision may be reached. As a Constitutional question is involved, the case may be transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Death of an Aged Priest.

Rev. Father Jacob Nagel, of the Redemptorist Order, and also one of the pioneers and early priests of the Pittsburgh Diocese, died at the pastoral residence of the St. Mary's Church in Buffalo a few days ago. Father Nagel, at the time of his death, had been a priest longer than any other in the world.

He was born in Trier, Germany, December 14, 1803 and was ordained a priest in the Cathedral of his native town on September 21, 1828. During the first sixteen years of his life as a priest he had the charge of various congregations in the Diocese of Trier. He left the Old World for the New in 1844, and on September 8 h of that year he took his first vows as a member of the Order of Redemptorists in the city of Baltimore. And it was there also on May 6 h following he made his final vows.

He was assistant in the St. Philomena Church about the year 1850. In 1852, when the German Catholics at Sharpsburg separated from St. Joseph's, which was then in charge of the late Father Gibbs, of S. Mary's at Lawrenceville, Father Nagle was given charge of the new congregation and built a new church.

Must Take Drinks sitting.

Over 15,000 tables and 50,000 chairs have just been put into all the bar-rooms of Boston, and the bars are torn away. All drinks must be taken sitting down, at a table, *with catables*. All liquors must be drawn in an adjoining room and served with the food, which must be taken sitting. Bills of fare now read as follows:

Ham sandwiches, with lager, 10 cents; hard crackers and cheese, with ale 5 cents; hard crackers and cheese, with old Bourbon, 10 cents; hard crackers and cheese, with Holland gin, 15 cents; hard crackers and cheese, with pint of claret, 75 cents. And so on over two pages, crackers and cheese, with something else.

Nearly all bars remain in place but a wire screen separates them from the main bar-room.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at E. James', Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer's, Loretto.

Very Owly.

Mrs. Emily G. Mills, "widow lady," likes Harrison better than she likes Cleveland. Her husband was a third assistant engineer during the war, but as he was so unfortunate as to escape being killed, wounded, "taken" by the insolent foe and sold to slavery, or to fall prey to malaria, rheumatism or any other ills, he had to worry along until 1872, earning his salary; then he was placed on the retired list.

It must have grieved Emily G. to know that her brave husband missed every chance shot and run the gauntlet of every decrepitude breeding disease, but in 1873, her spirits rose within her when her husband was brought home dead as a mackeral. He had been shot, not by rebels, there were none in 1873, but by a companion who had gone with him on a hunting expedition and who, in firing at an owl, landed the leaden contents of his gun into the body of Engineer Mills "retired". Emily G. after retiring her husband forever, sought to keep his memory green by getting a little pension for herself, but there was no law in force by which she could be rewarded for the loss of a husband killed on an owl shooting expedition, eight years after the close of the war. As the commissioner of pensions could do nothing for her, Congress passed a special bill, generously taxing every other widow for the benefit of the widow Emily G. Mills. That hard hearted old Democrat, Cleveland, however, Vetoed this little steal and caused Emily to sour on him and turn all her affections to Harrison. She bided her time, and when Harrison, Reed, McKinley and Rife got their hooks into office, the black-veiled Widow Mills was a sure winner. Another special bill was passed in her favor which Harrison quickly signed, and that is why Mrs. Emily G. Mills likes Harrison so much.

We never speak of a woman except in kindness, and if Emily G. should ever see this, we beg of her to neither extenuate nor set down aught in malice as against herself. Emily G. Mills is a good, patriotic woman, but the pension laws—are they not a little grotesque, Emily?—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Train "Held up" in Dakota.

MANDAN, N. Dak., June 8.—The through Eastbound passenger train, due at Mandan at midnight, arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. Two miles west of New Salem and twenty-five miles west of here the engineer and fireman were surprised by two masked men climbing over the tender and firing revolvers, ordering the train stopped. The summons was obeyed.

The express messenger, Aagevive, hearing shots fired forward and suspecting something, hid $600 in money from the safe, locked the small safe, put out the lights and ran back to New Salem. The mail agent was in the car and immediately obeyed orders by turning over the mail matter. A number of registered letters were rifled.

Then the robbers turned their attention to the express car, but this they found was deserted, much to their chagrin, and mistaking the fireman for the express messenger, they ordered him at the points of their pistols to open the safes. He protested that he knew nothing about it, and finally satisfied the robbers. Then the train backed to New Salem, and finally came on East. The passengers were not touched.

A posse of men mounted and armed, left on a special train for the scene of the daring robbery. Only four masked men were seen at any one time, and suspicions are rife that only two were engaged in the work.

WASHINGTON, June 8—Chief Inspector Rathbone of the Postoffice Department received the following dispatch to-day from the Postoffice Inspector at Chicago, Ill.:

"Two miles east of New Salem N. Dak., at 10 o'clock last night, the eastbound train was held up and robbed of forty-seven mail pouches and seven registered packages. The case is receiving attention. Shall I offer a reward?"

Chief Inspector Rathbone replied to offer a reward of $1,000 for each conviction and sentence in United States courts.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethern Church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 26 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at E. James' Drug Store, Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer's, Loretto. Regular sizes, 50c. and $1.00

JUDGE HICKS, of Minneapolis, has just decided that a newspaper has the right to publish a statement or a question when that statement is libelous in itself, when the publication of it is not actuated by malice. Such a decision is good sense and it ought to be sound law.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Eddie Long, a 12 year-old Pottsville boy, was arrested for stealing a gold watch, which he obtained from a bedroom window by fishing for it with rod and line.

—A wild Westerner attended church on Sunday week in Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the first time in 20 years, and during the services lit a pipe and enjoyed a smoke. On last Wednesday he was fined $10 for disturbing worship.

—By the time the pension elephant shall have trodden on Uncle Samuel's pocketbook once or twice, he will know something more of the animal. One hundred and twelve millions a year means a good deal to even so rich a man as Uncle Sam.

—A Chicago architect has furnished plans for a tower 1,500 feet high, the base of which is to serve as a hotel with rooms for 4,000 people. Banker Fitzgibbon is the leading spirit of the company, which is expected to erect it at a cost of $2,000,000.

—At Uniontown on Friday, Judge Ewing granted a new trial to Marion Crowl, who was convicted last March of murder in the first degree for the killing of his rival, Joseph Porter, at Dunbar last December. The new trial was granted on the grounds of insanity.

—Frederick Dawson, who furnished the ships for the navy of the Republic of Texas, used to say to his guests: "Drink what you please. There is excellent water in the well, but it is 100 feet deep. The wines are on the surface, and can be had without trouble.

—While a traveling circus was delighting the mill operatives of Fall River, Mass., a poverty-stricken mother is said to have sold her 4-year-old son, Michael Monanz, to one of the side show managers for $35. The side-show man promised to make an acrobat of the youngster.

—A Montreal Judge has decided that it is illegal to try and collect a debt anywhere but at the domicile of the debtor, and that to ask on the street for money that is due constitutes an assault. Canada must be as pleasant a place for debtors as it appears to be for defaulters and boodlers.

—Within fifteen hours, ending Thursday morning, three prominent citizens of Montgomery county were officially declared insane: Charles Streeper, a wealthy resident of Springfield township; Christian Beener, a wealthy butcher of Norristown, and John Conrad, a farmer of Whitpain Township.

—The Lebanon Pa., works have been awarded the contract by the secretary of the navy to furnish all buoy chains for the United States coast from Maine to California for the ensuing twelve months. This is the largest contract of the kind ever given out by the government, and will keep the works running to full capacity for an entire year.

—Arthur Connelly, a mill worker, shot and instantly killed his wife, Annie, aged 22, with a flobert rifle, at their home in Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co., Pa., on last Saturday morning. Connelly claims the shooting was accidental. He was arrested and locked up pending the coroner's investigation. The couple were married seven months ago, and as far as known there was no trouble between them.

—Mrs. George Marshall, of Anniston, Alabama, was a bride of three days. Their marriage three days ago brought forth congratulations from admirers and friends all over that section. In furnishing the pretty little apartments that were to be their home a slight difference of opinion brought on a quarrel. She wanted to arrange the furniture one way. He wanted it another. The quarrel was not at all violent, but it made a deep impression on the bride. When her husband returned home he found her dead. She had locked herself in her room and taken a dose of morphine. The husband is distracted.

—About 8 o,clock on Sunday afternoon a carriage drawn by two white horses, passed rapidly along Saint Catharine street, Montreal, Canada, containing four persons who proved to be Eugene H. Cowles, of Cleveland, his child, wife and brother-in-law. Just opposite No. 4 Fire street station Cowles drew a revolver and shot at his wife, but missed her. The brother in-law then shot Cowles, the bullet passing through his neck. The carriage was driven to the general hospital, where the wounded man was placed under Dr. Kirkpatrick's charge. Other physicians were called, a consultation held and at last accounts some hopes were entertained of his recovery.

—The regular Sunday bridge-jumping performance at Cincinnati, was varied on last Sunday with a tragedy. Dan Wilcox dived from the middle span of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Bridge. Half way down he turned and struck the water flat on his chest. He was taken out of the water bleeding at the mouth and nose. Remarking that he felt bully he walked to his home two squares away, sat down, gave three gasps, and died. The doctors found his liver and stomach had been ruptured and the other internal organs torn from their places. Wilcox was 35 years old, noted as a life saver, having rescued 24 persons from drowning. He had been drinking all the morning, and made the dive because he was bantered. The river is 117 feet beneath the bridge.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

NO. 315 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

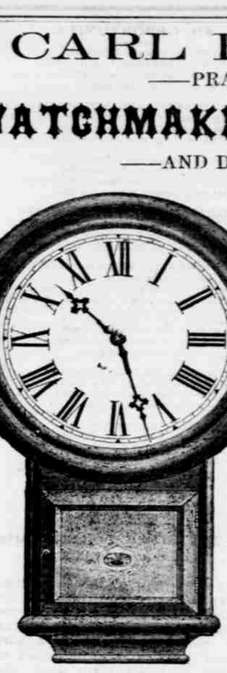
GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.

Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.

...ARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see for yourself before purchasing elswhere.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

Eckenrode & Hoppel,

Carrolltown, Penn'a

Having just returned from the Eastern cities with a full, complete assortment of merchandise, consis

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - JUNE, 13 1890.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Use plenty of lime in your cellar.

—Hail fell here on Wednesday afternoon.

—A special term of court will be held on the third week in September next.

—The body of a man was found in the river at Johnstown, on Friday last.

—John Lantzy, one of Elder township's best citizens, was a visitor to our office on Monday.

—Judge Krebs of Clearfield, is holding court for Judge Johnston during the present week.

—Postmaster Baumer, of Johnstown, is in town the present week attending court as a witness.

—Wanted, 5,000 pounds clean dry wool at McDonald's store, Cresson, Pa. Highest prices paid.

—A tax of two cents a pound must be paid upon all artificially colored butter. Farmers be careful.

—The farmers of Lycoming county are much alarmed over the damage done by grub-bee to wheat and rye.

—A special train was run to Cresson on Monday evening to take out the people in attendance at the Democratic County Convention.

—John White, of Williamsport, who died a few days since, aged 72 years, was one of the engineers on the construction of the South Fork dam.

—Deputy Sheriff Davis, accompanied by Grat. Miller, this (Thursday) morning took James Sarver and Joseph Wherry to the Huntingdon reformatory.

—Anthony Conway, a nine-year-old son of Anthony Conway, of Morrellville, was drowned in the Conemaugh river while in swimming on Wednesday of last week.

—The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of the free delivery system at Bellefonte, Butler, Franklin and Greensburg. Service to begin July 1, 1890.

—Sister Maria Dolores, in the world Miss Addie Scanlan, daughter of Henry Scanlan, Esq., of Carrolltown, died in a convent in San Antonio, Florida, on Thursday, the 5th instant.

—George E. Geisel, of Stonycreek township, Somerset county, while assisting at a barn raising a few days ago, was struck on the head by a piece of timber and instantly killed.

—Every case guaranteed by Dr. J. R. Lyon, 26 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease in position, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—A man named James Dolan was run over by the cars on the Johnstown & Stonycreek railroad near Johnstown, on Monday morning and so badly mangled that he died about half an hour afterward.

—All kinds of posters, from the smallest to the largest, printed at this office on short notice and at reasonable prices. Parties intending holding picnics, balls, etc., next season should get our prices. We can save you money.

—Mr. Benjamin F. Cooper, of Johnstown, was drowned while fishing in the dam at Nineveh on Saturday. Mr. Cooper held the position of boss roller in the Gautier works, was about twenty-seven years of age and was married.

—The dead body of Jeremiah Lynch was found in the Conemaugh river, near Johnstown, on Thursday of last week. The deceased had been missing since the previous Saturday, but his relatives supposed he had gone to Pittsburg. He was about 26 years of age.

—If you wish books, stationary, wall paper, or notions of any kind, go to Roberts' where you can buy what you want cheaper than elsewhere. A new lot of books, fine writing papers, blank and pass books, etc., just received. Largest and finest assortment in town.

—A recent decision of the court holds that if a man is traveling on the road and wishes to go faster than the one in front of him, he has a right to pass, and if he is prevented by the other and an accident should occur, the man obstructing the road will be liable for all damage done.

—On Tuesday afternoon the locomotive of a train got off the track at Barkers' Run, and could not be gotten back until a work train from Gallitzin was brought to it for that purpose. As a consequence that should have left here at 3:35 p. m. did not leave until after 6 p. m.

—George Wayne, a miner residing at Nineveh, was struck by lightning and instantly killed on Thursday of last week, while walking on the railroad track near Nineveh. The leg of his pants was ripped open from but no marks were visible on the body. He leaves a wife and several children.

—Last Friday Col. John S. Miller, editor of the Blair House, in this place, purchased the property including the furniture of H. A. Craver, the consideration being $7,000. Mr. Craver took possession on Monday. Col. Miller and family left Huntingdon on Tuesday, where he is now residing in the future.

—Letters mailed at a postoffice on which there is no postage paid should be held for postage and double postage before they are delivered. This is a law of the Postoffice department and should be seen before mailing their letters that the required postage is affixed, or it will be rough on the receiver.

—Persons men date everything June 32nd, and think the next day won't come, even if the census taker doesn't call around for two or two. Any who die after the 31st appear as alive in his reports. Persons should always try to regulate these little things so as to help out the census. It is a duty, however, to rectify any mistakes.

—The barn of Mr. Silas Nagle, in Allegheny township, was struck by lightning and burned on Friday last and together with its contents, consisting of a large variety of farming implements, harness, grain and hay, was entirely destroyed. This is the same barn burned on the same foundation last fall. The loss is estimated at $2,000 on which there is an insurance of $1,500 in the Cambria Mutual.

—Messrs. G. L. Fredericks and Sherman Taylor, of this place, have bought the right to sell the Crystal Butter Package in this county and will soon have them on hand for sale. The package is something that has long been needed and is a great convenience in packing, preserving and shipping butter. Call on Messrs. Fredericks & Mason and see for yourself the utility of the article. See their advertisement in another column.

—During a thunder storm at Greensburg, on Tuesday evening a two-story frame building, occupied by a store, postoffice and justice's office, was struck by lightning and almost torn to pieces. The postmaster, Henry, was also struck by lightning, his clothing torn almost off his body and his scalp torn across the top of his head. How he escaped instant death is a mystery. Everything in the building was torn and the doors and shutters blown almost a hundred feet.

—A party of Pennsylvania railroad engineers are engaged in making a preliminary survey from Gettysburg by way of Painter's and Cush Cushion, to Cherrytree, Indiana county.

—Mr. Sherman Hughes, son of John Hughes of Cambria township, and Miss Hattie Ferguson, of Altoona, were married at the Mountain House in this place, on last Friday evening by Rev. Bowman.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* says that a leading official of the Cambria Iron Company expresses his opinion that within two years his Company will be mining more coal than ever in their now practically abandoned mines about the city. The cause of this is the total failure of gas supply which he regards as a certainty. Many tons of coal are now used daily, about the works, to make up the deficiency in the supply of gas.

—A stranger named August Warner, who had been drinking around the barrooms in Gallitzin was found in an alley on Friday night with his skull fractured, his head cut in several places and his left hand broken. A singletree of a wagon covered with hair and blood was also found near by and it was believed that the man had been knocked down and robbed. He was taken to the almshouse where he is lying in a critical condition.

—The account of Judge Johnston's ill health, published in the Johnstown *Tribune* on Friday last, is greatly exaggerated. While it is true that Judge Johnston was ill a few weeks ago, his condition was not alarming and he has since regained his accustomed good health. His physician advised him to take a rest and for that reason Judge Krebs, of Clearfield, is holding court this week. Those who meet Judge Johnston daily on the street were surprised at the *Tribune's* overdrawn account of his ill health.

—The Carrolltown *News* says: Mr. Gideon Mock, of Susquehanna township, called at the *News* office on Wednesday morning and informs us that he, J. K. Myers, Levi Ploose, John Swank, Milton Westover and Frank Garman, sold their coal right to Bigler Bros., of Clearfield, on last Monday. The amount realized was $20, $25 and $35 per acre. The entire number of acres will probably reach six or seven hundred. This body of coal is in the neighborhood of Garmantown, four miles above Cherrytree.

—Twenty years ago a boy baby was born to Charles and Bella Leach, of Indiana county. The infant was normal in every respect save as to the head, which bore a close resemblence to that of a puppy. The monstrosity was kept closely confined, it never spoke, and saw nothing of the world. Death mercifully came to its relief last week. Of late years the head grew much like that of a fox. The mother, previous to the childs's birth, was frightened by such an animal while picking berries in the woods.—*Westmoreland Democrat.*

—On Friday of last week George Hill, a teamster in the employ of John Angus, of East Conemaugh, attempted to drive across the railroad at the Cambria crossing. Day Express was coming up the track, but owing to the view in that direction being obstructed by the hill, the driver failed to notice the train until on the track. The engine struck the front carriage of the wagon and hurled the man, horses and wagon down the embankment. Assistance at once ran to the spot but the man only gave a gasp or two and expired. Both horses were killed. Hill was about twenty one years of age and his home was in Strongstown, Indiana county.

—Joseph Horst, a wealthy farmer of Heidelberg township, Lebanon county, has been acquitted of the charge of cruelty to animals in sawing off the horns of his cattle in November. It was a test case, and had the defendant been convicted, a number of prosecutions would have followed. The dehorning of cattle, which has been observed for some years in the west, has been recently introduced in Eastern Pennsylvania. Many farmers are opposed to it. Experts were examined from all parts of the country. The preponderance of testimony was in favor of the defendant. A number of witnesses swore that they regarded the practice a humane one. It was shown that Horst had dehorned fifty head of cattle.

—Ex-Congressman W. L. Scott of Erie, was quoted as saying a few months ago, that he would give $20 000,000 for a new stomach. He is now getting what he wanted by the use of buttermilk. He said recently to a reporter: "You put the buttermilk in a pan which is set in hot water. The milk is then brought to the boiling point, but not allowed to boil. The heavy part is then skimmed off. The whey which remains is set aside to cool. I drink a glass of it three or four times a day as hot as I could bear it on my throat. After you get used to it you will like it as well as champaigne. It has a delicious taste. I have been a great sufferer for years with inflamation of the mucus membrane, which caused my dyspepsia, and this is the only thing that has ever permanently helped me."

—J. Wilkinson & Son, marble and granite dealers of Ebensburg, Pa., wish to inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for cemetery work, in either marble or granite, at figures that defy competition. The artistic excellence and superior workmanship of their designs are evidenced by the many specimens now on exhibition at their establishment and by the numberless designs which they have erected in the various cemeteries in this county and elsewhere. Every department of their business is in the hands of skilful and competent workmen, who are capable of executing any piece of work from the plainest to the most elaborate, which together with the personal supervision that every job receives is a guarantee that perfect satisfaction will be given to the most exacting of patrons. They ordered forty tons of marble which arrived in April, and now have as fine, if not the finest, stock of the best marble that ever came to Western Pennsylvania. Persons wishing anything in the line would do well to give them a call before leaving their order with any other manufacturer, as you can depend upon getting a good job at a fair price.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, June 11, 1890:

George Spengor and Paulina Kramer, Johnstown.

George S. Bersey and Sarah Smith, South Fork.

Alfred Wicks and Bessie Dyer, South Fork.

John Barrett and Rebecca Carle, Dysart.

John Hecker and Millicent Wilson, Morrellville.

Patrick W. Finn, Altoona and Annie M. Wills, Ashville.

T. F. Hughes and Hattie Furguson, Altoona.

William Lyman and Lizzie Williams, Johnstown.

James McBoyle and Anna Reichett, South Fork.

William F. Freeman, Johnstown and Elizabeth Darrop, Morrellville.

David B. McAlister and Lilly Hollopeter, Johnstown.

Earnest L. Grove and Mame Brubaker, Johnstown.

Frank Partsch, Johnstown and Julia Gittler, Stonycreek township.

The Convention.

On Monday the Democratic return judges met at the Opera House and after selecting George A. Mears, of Portage, and Thomas J. Hell, of Johnstown, as secretaries and W. A. B. Little, Esq., of Allegheny township, as reading secretary proceeded to count the vote. A tabular statement of the vote will be found on our second page.

After the returns had been handed in and counted the newly elected County Committee was called together by Chairman Gray, who announced that the first business before them was the selection of a chairman for the ensuing year.

The name of ex-Sheriff Gray was suggested and he was unanimously re-elected.

For delegates to the State Convention, Col. John P. Linton, Herman Baumer, H. A. Englehart, F. J. O'Connor, H. A. Shoemaker, William H. Thomas, Dr. George W. Wagoner, F. P. Martin, Richard Bowen, Caron Lahey, P. J. Dietrich, C. N Crouse and A. J. Christy, were named.

Before the voting for delegates had proceeded Dr. J. E. Conrad, committeeman from 5th ward, Johnstown, handed to the chairman a resolution instructing the delegates to vote for Robert E. Pattison, for Governor. Chairman Gray, after some consultation, decided to hold the resolution over until after the election of delegates and a ballot was then taken which resulted as follows: Linton 27, Baumer, 16, Englehart 26, O'Connor 17, Shoemaker 27, Thomas 25, Wagoner 15, Martin 11, Bowen 33, Leahy 14, Dietrich, 36, Crouse 5 and Christy 7. Messrs Linton, Dietrich, Bowen, Englehart and Shoemaker were declared elected.

The resolution was then offered instructing the delegates elected to vote for Robert E Pattison, for Governor. An amendment was offered substituting the name of William A. Wallace, for Governor. After some discussion a suggestion was made that the chairman call the roll, when each committeeman should announce how he voted to instruct the delegates by naming Pattison or Wallace.

The roll was called and a vote taken which resulted as follows: Pattison 36; Wallace 19.

Mr. Greevy having no opposition for Congress a motion was made and carried allowing him to select his own conferees.

Attempted Abduction of Two Little Girls.

On Friday of last week, two little 12-year old girls, named Mary Higgins and Tillie Kochenderfer, of this city, whilst on an errand for their mothers, were persuaded by a woman to go with her. Every inducement was offered the little girls. The woman bought them shoes and some other articles, and then started across the mountains with them, not allowing the little dupes to put on the shoes. They arrived at Dean station, on the C. & C. R R., about 10 o'clock that night. They were then asked to walk about two miles further to the coke ovens at Frugality. Here they were to lay out that night at the ovens. They refused, and went to a farm house, where they say they were well cared for.

When the woman found that the girls would not go with her any further, she said she would tell the folks with whom they were staying that they were twin sisters of hers.

At the railroad station in Frugality, Mrs. George Gray fortunately found them, and by questioning them she found that they were being led into low, vile places of filth and sin. The abductress calls herself Cora Wells, and makes her home among the lowest of the Italians. Fortunately, Mrs. George Gray happened around in time to frustrate the damnable designs of their female friends. Mrs. Gray kept the little girls in charge until Monday morning, when they were sent back to their homes in this city, thus escaping, through the interposition of this good lady, a fate worse than death itself.—*Altoona Times.*

A Memory of the Johnstown Flood.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—A case which had rise in the awful flood and attendant loss of life at Johnstown on May 31, 1889; came up in court before Judge Dennis to-day. It was that of the Supreme lodge Golden Chain against Bertha H. Canman and William Lloyd Rogers, administrators of Walter Hooper, etc. The fact that there is but one witness adds a peculiar interest to the suit. The defendants are claimants respectively to a beneficiary fund of $3,000 held by the order of the Golden Chain. A bill was filed asking the court to determine whom the fund should be paid to. On the day of the fatal disaster Hooper, with wife, two children, servants and visitors, eleven in number, were in a house owned by Hooper, on Maple avenue, Woodvale, and all were drowned. Mrs. Canman, who was Hooper's sister and administratrix, claims the money as against Rogers, administrator of Mrs. Hooper, but the children it is alleged survived some minutes after the death of the parents. Mrs. Canman claims that all of the parties died on the occasion and that she therefore is entitled to the fund. For the defendants it is claimed that as Mrs. Hooper is not shown to have died before her husband the fund must belong to her estate, but if not must go to the friends of the infant children as they survived.

Extension of Dining Car Service on the Pennsylvania Lines.

In these days of hurry and rapid transit the dining car has become an essential element of every through train. The Pennsylvania railroad was the pioneer in the East of this branch of the service, and its dining cars have won a well-merited reputation among travelers. In order to better provide for the comfort of its through passengers dining cars will, on and after June 16th, be added to the equipment of all through trains running over the lines west of Pittsburg between the East and Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The principal trains on the lines East of Pittsburg are now equipped with the cars, and their addition to those of the Western territory will greatly enhance the convenience of passengers destined to the three western termini.

What is a Cold

in the head? Medical authorities say it is due to uneven clothing of the body, rapid cooling when in a perspiration, &c. The important point is, that a cold in the head is an inflamation of the lining membrane of the nose, which, when unchecked, is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to "resolve" or throw off. Ely's Cream Balm has proved its superiority, and sufferers should resort to it before that common ailment becomes seated and ends in obstinate catarrh.

PRINGLE.—Died at his home in Croyle township, on Thursday, June 5th, 1890, Isaac M. Pringle, aged 56 years, 1 month and 29 days.

MAKIN.—Died at the residence of the parents near Ebensburg, Sunday, June 1st, 1890, Bennie, son of Harry and Alice Makin, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Bennie, thus has left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal. U.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Kingston, arson. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. James Sarver, larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory.

Commonwealth vs. William Nicholson, larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Herman Molin, larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to three months in the county jail.

Nolle prosequis were entered in the following cases; Commonwealth vs. Joseph Donahue, fornication and bastardy; Commonwealth vs. Andrew Serfline surety of the peace, Commonwealth vs. John Fullman, surety of the peace; Commonwealth vs. Edward Bush, assault and battery; Commonwealth vs. Clement McGough, carrying concealed weapons.

Commonwealth vs. Maggie Miller, assault and battery. Jury found defendant not guilty but the costs be equally divided between the defendant and the prosecutrix Mrs. Wolf.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Wherry, horse stealing. Jury found defendant guilty. Sentenced to be taken to the Huntingdon reformatory.

Commonwealth vs. Clement McGough, disturbing a meeting. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10. and costs.

Commonwealth vs. William Baldwin, assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10. and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Broderick, aggravated assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty. Sent to jail for 30 days.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas McGoldrick, stoning cars. Defendant plead guilty and was sent to jail for one month.

Commonwealth vs. James Norris, resisting an officer and carrying concealed weapons. Defendant plead guilty. Fined $20 and sent to jail for one month.

Commonwealth vs. Reuben Smith and Charles Chappel, assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Stork, assault and battery. *Nolle prosequi* entered.

Commonwealth vs. John Copenhaver, larceny. Jury find defendant guilty. A motion made in arrest of judgment and reasons filed.

The following bills were ignored by the Grand Jury. Commonwealth vs. John Ford, Henry Jackson and Alfred Latimer, malicious mischief; Commonwealth vs. Nazy Tassio, fornication, Commonwealth vs. George Burton, murder; Commonwealth vs. John Finn, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Commonwealth vs. Alfred Smith and Adam Smith, sending threatening letters; Commonwealth vs. John Raymond, cruelty to animals.

Commonwealth vs. Louis Fulmer, fornication and bastardy. Jury find defendant guilty. The usual sentence imposed.

Commonwealth vs. Conrad Gearhardt, surety of the peace. Prosecutor not appearing, defendant was discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Manton and John McDonald, Murder. Defendant acquitted.

Commonwealth vs. William Berringer, Burglary. Jury find defendants not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James alias "Best" Davison, manslaugtter. Sury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James Hardy, assault and battery. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas A. Brown, forgery. Continued as were two other cases on the same charge against the same defendant.

Commonwealth vs. John Pennington, forcible entry and detainer. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Gibbons, assault and battery with intent to commit rape. Defendant not taken.

Commonwealth vs. Eliza McColgan and Kate McColgan, malicious mischief. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Peter McGough, carrying concealed weapons. Jury find defendant not guilty but that he pay the costs.

Nolle prosequis were entered in the following cases; Commonwealth vs. Henry Craize assault and battery; same vs. Margret Doyle, assault and battery; same vs. John McCloskey, assault and battery; same vs. E. J. Barley, carrying concealed weapons; same vs. Morris Harris, cruelty to animals; same vs. George Krooch, assault and battery; same vs. William F. Carpenter and Lucretia Carpenter, assault and battery and cruelty to children, same vs. Josiah Bair, assault and battery; same vs. August Humbert, aggravated assault and battery; same vs. Thomas Williams, larceny; same vs. William H. Troxell, keeping a gambling house; same vs. Harry Somerville, surety of the peace; same vs. William Wilson, fornicatioa and bastardy; same vs. Felix McCue, Catharine McCue, John Baker, and P. O'Connel, assault and battery; same vs William H. Speicher, false pretense.

SECOND WEEK.

Indiana Co., Deposit Bank vs. Anthony Anna feigned issue. Continued.

Anthony Anna vs. D. Notley, attachment, execution. Continued.

Jacob Betz et al vs. Josiah Oaks, feigned issue. Settled.

James C. Fisher, et al vs. John Rager, et al, ejectment. Continued.

Edward Horner vs. William H. Richards, Sire Facias. Judgment confessed.

Gallitzin A. Christy vs. James Mitchell et al, trespass. Continued.

B. F. Horner vs. Henry Barnhart, replevin. Jury find for defendant $40.

Neil McKay vs, Joseph A. Anderson, judgment opened. Jury find for defendant.

Scot Hileman vs. John W. Troxell, appeal. Plaintiff becomes non suit.

Kate McIntyre vs. George McIntyre, libel in divorce. Discontinued.

Use B. C. Knepper vs. William B. Knepper et al, assumpsit. Defendant confesses judgment for $295.18.

George Botts vs, Borough of Ashville, appeal. Plaintiff becomes non suit.

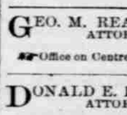
William M. Findley vs. J. M. Haywood et al, appeal. Continued.

Jeremiah Barnes vs. John Rheam, appeal. Continued.

Philip E. Chapin vs. The Cambria Iron Co., assumpsit. On trial.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Call on or Write to
J. R. HENRICKS
For Cash or Time Prices on

PIANOS AND ORGANS,
79 Fifth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
jun13 6m.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office on Centre street, near High.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Centre street.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT WITH SUPERVISORS of White township for the year 1889.

WILLIAM FLEMING, Supervisor.

DR.

To amount of work duplicate	$317.20
To order on Commissioners for personal services	59.09
To cash received from taxables	29.82
To order on Commissioners for personal services	44.46
	$441.48

CR.

By return to Commissioners	$ 29.17
By transfers to Supervisors	4.07
By exonerations	1.15
By cash paid out	29.66
By 55 days personal services at $1.50	82.50
By appearance before 'Squire Myers, 1½ days	2.25
By 3½ days to Ebensburg	5.25
By work done by taxables	262.99
By cash received on duplicate	29.82
By 1 day at settlement	1.50
By car fare, two trips to Ebensburg	4.12
	$441.48

LUKE DURBIN, Supervisor.

DR.

To balance of duplicate of 1888	$ 57.60
To amount of work duplicate	281.72
To order on Commissioners for personal services	50.00
To order for Frugality bridge contract	130.00
To cash received from taxables	48.70
To order for personal services	18.60
	$617.92

DR.

By Frugality bridge contract	$190.00
By work done on duplicate of 1888	54.60
By exonerations on duplicate of 1888	2.00
By work done by taxables, 1889	247.54
By transfers	5.46
By exonerations	12.48
By personal expenses, 40 days at $1.50	60.00
By ½ day to Frugality	.75
By 1 day at Auditors' meeting	1.50
By 1 day to Ashville	2.00
By trip to Ebensburg, 5 days	10.00
By 1 day with team	3.00
By 1 day scooping	2.00
By amount paid for fuse	1.10
By amount paid cutting out trees	3.00
By cash paid for different purposes	23.27
By 1⅝ days attending settlement	2.25
	$617.92

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding orders	$ 73.06

We, the undersigned Auditors of White township, have examined the foregoing accounts and find them as above stated.

C. J. DUNCAN, } Auditors.
JOEL A. GATES, }
Attest: J. J. ESCH, Clerk. jun13 4t

JOHN C. FINCH,
DEALER IN
Golden - Wedding - Rye - Whiskies,
136 WATER STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

Oldest established house in the city, where nothing but pure goods are put up, strictly for family and medicinal use. Nothing better than Golden Wedding. Next on the list, Guckenheimer, Gray's Monongahela Rye: these goods are leading brands. Brandies of vintage of 1878 on hand. Gins, Holland and Domestic, also Old Tom. Finch's Golden Wedding, $1.00 for full quart, 6 for $5.00; Guckenheimer's the same; Monongahela, $8.00 per dozen. Wines, $5.00 per dozen, $3.00 for one-half dozen. Securely boxed. Also have in stock, Grandfather's Choice, at $2.00 per gallon, barrels at special rates. Apr. 25, '90-1y

BEFORE YOU BUY A STEAM ENGINE OR BOILER
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES
ATLAS ENGINE WORKS,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PILES. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; Intense Itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form and ulcerate, which often become very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the Itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. Swayne's Ointment is sold by druggists, or mailed to any address on receipt of price, 50 cts. a box. 3 boxes, $1.25. Address SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.
ITCHING PILES.

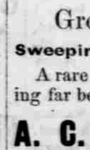
SKIN DISEASES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
ABSOLUTELY CURES.
The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment" without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eruptions, &c., no matter how obstinate or long standing. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 50 cts. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for it.

Steam Saw Mill
FOR SALE
The subscriber will sell at private sale a thirty-five horse power Engine, Boiler, and
SAW MILL COMPLETE,
nearly new, and in good running order. It is at present located near Mineral Point, where it can be seen. It will be sold at a bargain.
HARRISON BURKHART,
Call on or address at Mineral Point, Cambria county, Penn'a. ma16 8t

MEN WANTED
ON SALARY.
To reliable men we will give steady employment and LIBERAL SALARY, paying their traveling expenses. We grow our own stock exclusively and GUARANTEE it to be strictly first class in every particular, true to name as ordered. Full instructions furnished. Experience unnecessary. Apply at once, stating age. Address E. C. PIERSON & CO., Maple Grove Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y. (Established over 20 yrs. ma2-3mNR

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS MISEL, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Misel, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to us without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARY MISEL,
GEORGE T. MISEL,
Executors of Thomas Misel, deceased.
Carroll twp., June 3, 1890.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MICHAEL BRANIFF, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Braniff, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, Penna., deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN ITEL,
Administrator of Michael Braniff, dec'd.
Summerhill tp., May 20, 1890, 6t.


DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackle Block.
HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Storekeepers, Butchers, Farmers, Machinists, Builders, Contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvements EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue.
FULTON IRON & ENGINE WKS.,
10 Brush St., Detroit, Mich.
Established 1852. ma30,90-1y

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

PATRONS, TAKE NOTICE.

On account of big alterations we are about to make to our place of business, we will, in order to make room, sell goods at your own prices.

Although flour is really very high, we can sell you good flour at $1.15,
Good Potatoes at 65 cents per bushel.
Good Coffee at 28 cents.
Good Ginghams at 5 cents per yard.
Five hundred pairs of Shoes, odd sizes, closed out at a reduction of 50 per cent.

Attend this sacrifice sale, as our big stock must be sold in order to make room for an addition to our building which we will add in the near future.

Come at once and we will do you good.

GUS. SIMON'S,
The Largest & Cheapest Store in Cambria Co.
GALLITZIN, PA.

NOTICE TO
TAX-PAYERS!

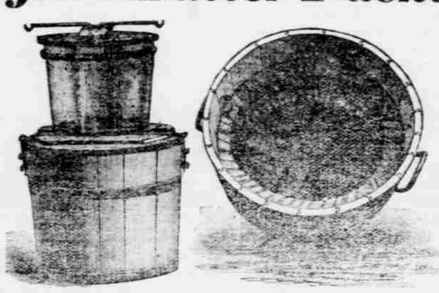
Notice is hereby given that the County Treasurer of Cambria county will attend for the purpose of receiving County and State Taxes for year 1890, at the places of holding the elections in the respective districts, on the dates mentioned below.

South Fork	July 14th
Croyle township	July 15th
Wilmore	July 16th
Summerhill township	July 17th
Portage township	July 18th
Lilly	July 21st
Washington township, No. 1	July 22d
" No. 2	July 23d
Tunnelhill	July 24th
Gallitzin borough	July 25th
Munster township	July 28th
Gallitzin township	July 29th
Ashville	July 30th
Chest Springs	July 31st
Allegheny township	August 1st
Loretto	August 4th
Blacklick township	August 5th
Cambria township	August 6th
Ebensburg, West Ward	August 7th
" East Ward	August 8th
Barr township	August 11th
Susquehanna township	August 12th
Hastings	August 13th
Elder township	August 14th
Carrolltown	August 15th
Carroll township	August 16th
Clearfield township	August 18th
Dean township	August 19th
Reade township	August 20th
White township	August 21st
Portage township	August 22d
East Conemaugh	July 14th
Franklin	July 15th
Johnstown, 1st Ward	July 16th
" 2d Ward	July 17th
" 3d Ward	July 18th
" 4th Ward	July 21st
" 5th Ward	July 22d
" 6th Ward	July 23d
" 7th Ward	July 24th
" 8th Ward	July 25th
" 9th Ward	July 26th
" 10th Ward	July 29th
" 11th Ward	July 30th
" 12th Ward	July 31st
" 13th Ward	August 1st
" 14th Ward	August 4th
" 15th Ward	August 5th
" 16th Ward	August 6th
Upper Yoder township	August 7th
East Taylor township	August 8th
Jackson township	August 11th
Conemaugh township	August 12th
Stonycreek township	August 13th
Lower Yoder township	August 14th
West Taylor township	August 15th
Adams township	August 18th
Richland township	August 18th

A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before September 1st, and after October 1st 5 per cent. will be added on all unpaid. THOS. E. HOWE,
Ebensburg, June 6th. Treasurer.

SWEEPING
PRICE - REDUCTIONS!

Preferring to carry Uncle Sam's Dollar to a big stock, we have inaugurated a
Great June Sale.
Sweeping Price Reductions.
A rare chance to get fine Clothing far below regular prices.
A. C. YATES & CO.,
6th and Chestnut St.
(Ledger Building)
13th and Chesinut St.

TAYLOR'S
Crystal Butter Package

ABSOLUTELY AIR TIGHT. PATENTED OCT. 2D, 1888.
For - Preserving - and - Shipping - Butter!
FOR SALE BY
FREDERICKS & MASON,
EBENSBURG PENN'A.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CAMBRIA COUNTY. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF EBENSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cambria county, Pa., for the year ending June 1st, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of tax duplicate for school purposes	$1,616.38
Deduct abatements	$ 46.64
" exonerations	$ 39.80
	$ 86.44
Total tax receipts	1,529.94
Cash from last year	228.17
State appropriation	491.63
Additional 5 per cent. added to delinquent taxpayers	8.73
	$2,257.87

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$1,412.25
Paid printing	23.50
Paid water rent and balance on heating apparatus	116.25
Paid fuel	82.25
Paid janitor's salary	140.50
Paid repairs	115.58
Paid salary of treasurer and collector	87.34
Balance in the treasury	209.76
	$2,257.87

D. D. PRYCE, President
E. C. PARRISH, Secretary.
A. J. WATERS,
W. H. CONNELL, } Auditors.
F. W. DAVIS,

PERUVIAN TONIC LIVER REGULATOR.
The only sure and radical cure for
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION,
and all disorders of the liver, and has cured hundreds of people and is the only remedy for these diseases, and in cases in which the most skillful physicians have utterly failed. Testimonials from hundreds of people living in Blair county, Pennsylvania. It is manufactured by D. F. Ketring, Williamsburg, Pa., for the P. T. L. R. Co., and for sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.
None genuine except label shows the Indian arrow-head trade mark.
April 25th, '90-1y.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Job work of all kinds neatly executed at this office. Give us a trial.

JOB :: PRINTING.
THE FREEMAN
Printing Office
Is the place to get your
JOB PRINTING
Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion. We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.
With Fast Presses and New Type
We are prepared to turn out Job Printing of every discription in the FINEST STYLE and at the very
Lowest Cash Prices.
Nothing but the best material is used and our work speaks for itself. We are prepared to print on the shortest notice
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS, MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK, LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS, ETC.
We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.
The Cambria Freeman,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

Flower Gardens.

A great many persons, when they plant a flower garden, desire such flowers as will give the greatest show with the least trouble. Again, many can afford but few kinds. Some people take catalogues and look them over, getting completely bewildered before they get through. Everything there shown is described as being desirable and gorgeous, and they cannot determine really what to get and what not to get.

This is the experience of every one when they commence growing flowers, but they will soon learn what kinds succeed best in a common garden, and are most satisfactory. We will suppose the reader has had some little experience; in such cases about a dozen varieties will be selected

Frst in the list will be the petunias, those old but ever new beautiful flowers. These are desirable; they begin to bloom when very small, and continue to bloom until frost kills them, thus giving a constant succession of flowers As the plant grows the blooms increase in number, and a common-sized plant will cover a space three feet square often showing two hundred blossoms at once. They are of all shades of radiant purple, and when mixed with white have a dazzeling effect.

Next comes the modest—beautiful by virtue of modesty—flox. This begins to bloom early, and, like petunias, has large clusters of flowers, increasing in number as the plant grows. From the time they commence to bloom until killed by the frost they are never without flowers. Nothing in the floral family can give a greater variety of colors, or present a more dazzling effect, than flox, red, white, blue, purple, scarlet, pink, striped, and dotted.

Then comes the asters. These do not bloom until late in the season, but will amply repay one for waiting. They are a beautiful flower—another old-time friend of the lovers of the beautiful, and sport almost as great a variety of colors as the flox.

Next get some scarlet Chinese pinks, for they give variety. They are hardy, constant bloomers, and of all conceivable shades of red and scarlet, striped and spotted with brown and white. Then one can make a selection from the pansies, verbenas, stock, snap, dragoons, balsams, zinnias, morning glories and nasturtiums for climbers and festoons about the cornices and porches,

These are constant and profuse bloomers, and will give all colors and shades. The pansies, stock, and petunias are very fragrant, and will give tall and upright as well as low and training plants. Make your home beautiful; bring to it flowers.

About Plows.

When the first cast-iron plow was invented, about 100 years ago, the objection was made that it would poison the soil, by turning up fresh matter, and that rocks and stones would be brought to the surface. In the fourteenth century fortynine feet of land was cosidered a day's work in spading, and fifty men were required to spade over an acre a day. Now a man and team can invert from one to two acres per day, and by steam and gangplows can invert an acre an hour. There have been a great many foolish notions in regard to plowing, and probably experience is to teach us more about our pet theories yet.

For example, when Horace Greeley announced that there was a farm under a farm, and that all that was needed was head-room, all the amateurs began to plow deep. The sub-soil plow was invented and was worked in the depths of the furrows. But it seldom works there now. The proper depth to plow has not been settled, for it doubtless depends upon the character of the soil, but for general purposes, six or seven inches is considered a suitable depth. There are cases where a greater depth, even on deep alluvials, has been thought to work injury. The writer once used four horses on such land, with a double mold-board Michigan plow, plowing ten or twelve inches deep, and for such crops as corn, potatoes or grass would try it again. The easy draft plow of today is a great improvement on the heavy draft plows of the past, and we may confidently expect further improvements.

It Pleased the King.

There is often something very absurd in watching another persons' terror, but when we ourselves are in danger, the matter takes on a different aspect. Why any looker-on should laugh, is more than we can imagine.

A missionary to Africa one day took some gifts to the tent of a chief, to begin an amiable acquaintance, and he thus tells in "Two Kings of Uganda" the story of a deserved lesson inflicted on himself.

"I took the three little guns, which I had provided as presents to the chief, and was presently invited into the straw-built house where he received chiefs and visitors. There I duly presented my offering.

"In showing how to load one of the carbines, I happened, before inserting the cartridge, to point the gun at my host. He nervously put it aside with his hand, and I could not help smiling at his apprehension. This he evidently noticed, and so he gravely took the carbine from me, deliberately loaded it, and pointed it full at my breast.

"It was my turn now to be dismayed, and I quickly put aside the muzzle, as he had done, saying at the same time, '*Poli, poli!* Gently, gently.'

"This was just what he wanted.

"'*Poli, poli*, is it?" he cried. 'Oh no! so the Mazungu—white man—does not like a gun pointed at him!"

"The old fellow shook with laughter, and continued to repeat '*poli, poli*,' between bursts of merriment.

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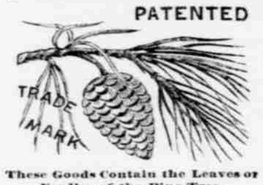

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Cannon Made of Leather.

"Let me give you a bit of history," said a downtown leather merchant the other day, "that many a student has overlooked. The objects of peace are not all that leather figures in, for it is to leather that we owe the introduction of light artillery. Leather cannon have actually been tried on the battlefield, and, what is more, turned the tide of one of the greatest battles of modern times. The inventor of leathern artillery was a certain Colonel Robert Scott, a Scotchman in the service of Charles I., of England.

"He constructed guns of hardened leather and experimentally tried them. The result was that they were pronounced superior to guns of brass or iron. But the Colonel did not live long to enjoy the greatest triumph of his invention. He died in 1631, and a monument erected to his memory I have seen in a churchyard in London. This monument represents him as an armor-clad, fierce-looking man, wearing a heavy musatche and pointed beard.

"In the very year of the Colonel's death the effectiveness of his leathern artillery was amply proved on the memorable field of Leipsic, where, September 7, 1631, Gustavus Adolphus achieved his splendid victory over the imperialists under General Tilly. It is said that it was owing to the invention of Colonel Scot that the victory was obtained.

"The guns were found to be so easily carried that a small battery could fly from one part of the field to another, and thus artillery be brought to bear where most needed—a thing impossible with the heavy artillery of that period. Certain it is that leathern artillery was used in this great battle by Gustavus, though it is equally certain that the guns were never used afterward. The reason of that, however, was that the leather guns having demonstrated the value of light artillery, a way was discovered of making the metal guns lighter, and the greater durability of the latter gave them the superiority."

Maternal Superstitions.

In Ireland a belt made of a woman's hair is placed about a child to keep harm away.

Garlic, salt, bread and steak are put into the cradle of a new-born babe in Holland.

Roumanian mothers tie red ribbons around the ankles of their children to preserve them from harm, while Esthonian mothers attach bits of assafœtida to the necks of their offsprings.

Welsh mothers put a pair of tongs or a knife in the cradle to insure the safety of their children; the knife is also used for the same purpose in some parts of England.

Among Vosges peasants' children born at a new moon are supposed to have their tongues better hung than others, while those born at the last quarter are supposed to have less tongue, but better reasoning powers.

A daughter born during the waxing moon is always precocious.

At the birth of a child in Lower Brittany the neighboring women take it in charge, wash it's joints and rub its head with oil to solder the cranium bones. It is then wrapped in a tight bundle and its lips are anointed with brandy to make it a full Breton.

The Grecian mother, before putting her child in its cradle, turns three times around before the fire, while singing her favorite song to ward off evil spirits.

In Scotland it is said that to rock the empty cradle will insure the coming of other occupants for it,

The London mother places a book under the head of the new-born infant that it may be quick at reading and puts money into the first bath to guarantee its wealth in the future.

The Turkish mother loads her child with amulets as soon as it is born, and a small bit of mud steeped in hot water prepared by previous charms is stuck on its forehead.

In Spain the infant's face is swept with a pine tree bough to bring good luck.

How Bank of England Notes Are Made.

Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings—never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp are made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are counted and booked on each person through whose hands they pass. They are made at Laverstroke, on the river Whit, in Hampshire, by a family named Portal, descended from a French Huguenot refugee, and have been made by the same family for more than 150 years. About 1860 a large quantity of paper was stolen by one of the employes, which caused the bank a great deal of trouble, as the printing is a comparatively easy matter, a great difficulty with forgers being to get the paper.

They are printed within a bank building, there being an elaborate arrangement for making them so that each note of the same denomination shall differ in some particular from the other.

Yellow Garters and Luck.

Said a pretty girl to the writer yesterday: "Three of us girls happened to be at my house one night when I read an article in a newspaper that a yellow garter on the left limb meant an engagement in six months, and good luck ever after. So we three decided to wear them. We put them on the next night. The six months will be up to-morrow and not one of us has become engaged. As for good luck which it is supposed to bring, let me tell you of mine. During the six months of expectancy I had a frightful case of la grippe; I had fallen and sprained my ankle; I had been cut by the young man I liked best; I was thrown off a horse and badly bruised, and for the last week have had an ulcerated tooth. To morrow the yellow garter will have to go. I'd rather die an old maid than suffer all the unlucky things it has brought me while waiting for a man. The yellow garter is a fraud. It requires too great a stretch of imagination.

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Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.

Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier."
T. L. BERNER, Watertown, Dakota.

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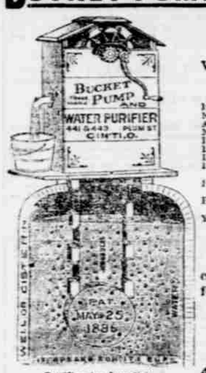

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Never has to be packed, primed or thawed out.
A ten-year old boy can draw water with ease from a 40 ft. well.
No iron tubing to rust or burst. No suckers or valves to wear out.
It has no wooden tubing to wear out, decay or pollute the water.
It will not rust or corrode, as the chain is made of galvanized iron.
It is the simplest and most durable aimeter made for raising water.
It can be set up in fifteen minutes, as there is nothing to fasten below the platform.
It will not freeze, having stood the test of a Dakota winter, 35 degrees below zero, as the buckets discharge themselves.
Has no leather, rubber or wood in contact with the water to contaminate it.
You do not have to pump out a pailful of water to get a fresh, cool drink, for every bucket goes down full of air to the bottom, and fills with cold water as the air escapes.

Price $10 for a ten-foot well or cistern; 50 cents for every additional foot in depth, after 10 feet.

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Two Obliging Candidates.

John Hendricks, the general insurance agent, tells the following story of a couple of candidates for Sheriff up in Beaver county. There was a certain farmer named Steinmetz who was credited with great influence in his township, and Jones and Brown, the rival catdidates for the nomination for Sheriff, were exceedingly anxious to secure his influence. Brown accordingly hustled off one morning bright and early to see Mr. Steinmetz and get into his good graces before Jones could see him. Steinmetz had a fresh Jersey cow which was very hard to milk, and gave him serious annoyance, and it happened that when Brown called at the house the farmer was at the barn wrestling with the obstreperous bovine. "Good morning; Mr. Steinmetz," said Brown, smilingly, as he poked his head through the stable door. "You seem to be in trouble. Can't you get that cow milked?"

"I believe I could if it wasn't for that infernal calf," answered Steinmetz.

"Couldn't I hold the calf?" said Brown.

Farmer Steinmetz said he might try it, and Brown accordingly took hold of the strap which encircled the calf's neck, led it out at the back door and hung onto the struggling little brute like a hero, thinking the while that when the ordeal was over the influential farmer would be under lasting obligations to him.

But while he was thus ruminating, and Steinmetz was making frantic efforts to extract the lacteal fluid from the contumacious cow, Mr. Jones the other candidate for Sheriff, opened the barn door.

"Ah, Mr. Steinmetz," he said, pleasantly, "having some trouble with your cow? Won't stand, eh? Couldn't I hold her for you?

And Jones took hold of the cow's horns. After a severe tussle he got her subdued and as soon as he recovered his breath, he said:

Well, Mr. Steinmetz, I suppose you have not seen Brown yet, have you?

"Yep"

"When"

"This morning. He just got here a few minutes before you. He's here now."

"Where"

"Why, he's out back of the barn holding the calf!"

The "Black Drum" Fish.

The black drum is one of our largest game fishes, most abundant in the Southern States, but occurring along the Jersey coast, and often found in the waters of Staten Island, where one was caught last week in Prince's Bay.

The drum belongs to the fish family, which, owing to the peculiar structure of the air-bladder, possess the power of uttering sounds to a greater or less degree. Other members of the family, such as the weakfish, croaker and roncador, make a grunting sound when boated (although old fishermen claim to be able to detect the presence of a large school of weakfish by the noise made by them); but the sound of the drum is the loudest, and can be very distinctly heard at a distance. The croak of the ubiquitous sea robin, which does not, however, belong to this family, is familiar to all who have ever wet a line in the bay.

During the breeding season of the drum this noise is more pronounced than at any other time, the males calling to the females, who respond in lower tones, and at night, while feeding on the oyster and mussel beds, which provide their principal food, the fish seem to grunt their satisfaction with the repast. Their strong, pavement-like teeth, work sad havoc with the oysters, and forty years ago this coming July the oyster planters of Prince's Bay and other near-by waters lost their entire crop, owing to the descent upon their beds of vast schools of this fish. Since then they have not put in an appearance in such numbers, although the damage done by them is considerable, as they seem to take delight in crushing the oysters, even though they may not require them for food.

North Carolina's Breathing Cave.

In the range of mountains in western North Carolina, known as the "Fork Range," a most singular phenomenon exists. It is the "Breathing Cave." In the summer months a current of air comes from it so strongly that a person cannot walk against it, while in the winter the rush of air inward is just as great.

The cool air from the cave in summer is felt sometimes for miles in a direct line from the mouth of the cave. At times a most unpleasant odor is emitted upon the current from dead animals sucked in and killed by coming in violent contact with the walls. The loss of cattle and other stock in that section during the winter months is always great, and is accounted for in this way: They range too near the mouth and the current sucks them in.

At times, when the change from inhalation to exhalation begins, the air is filled with hairs of the various animals; not unfrequently small dry bones have been carried for over a mile from the mouth of the cave as though shot from an air gun. The air has been known to change quite suddenly during exhalation from cold to quite hot, accompanied by a terrible roaring and gurgling sound.

Many scientific men have visited the place, but the phenomenon still remains unexplained; the residents of that section fear a volcanic eruption. Something is wrong sure.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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Tutt's Pills
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FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,
A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
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WONDERFUL METAL POLISH,
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Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.
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Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,
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CANCER and Tumors CURED; no knife; book free. DR. BYRNE & BUSH, No. 185 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

Splendid Crown Jewels.

I wonder what has become of the crown jewels of Brazil? They were in a large measure derived from Portugal, of which for hundreds of years the Crown had the exclusive control of its own Brazilian diamonds.

Those which it did not wish to keep were sold, and their proceeds were put into the Treasury. A great many were given to the churches and others by the Franch when they invaded Portugal.

I never saw more intensely brilliant diamonds than those of the ex-Empress Theresa Maria and the Princess Joinville, who is sister of the ex-Emperor. Marie de Gloria was the eldest of the four children of Pedro I. She was given a share of the regalia.

Pedro II., is a great uncle of the present King of Portugal and would be monarch of that country if he had not made Brazil a separate state and settled it upon him. The ex-Emperor was a clever man, but had the manners of a buffoon.

He was fond all his life of playing blindman's buff. It was said he thought for a King hemmed in by etiquette, to enjoy himself unless he was loose in a game of romps.

Miguel, his brother had the advantage of him in a handsome face, elegant, slender figure and more plausible manners. He had the heart of a feline.

I never saw a plainer set of women than the ladies of the Empress of Brazil. Her Majesty herself was fairly pretty in youth. But she grew wonderfully as she advanced in years when her face ceased to be that of a long wedge, and was set round with white hair, which appeared to bristle up.

It grew to be a kindly and not unintelligent face. The eyes, penetrating searching. They visibly seemed to take the measure of those who are presented to her.

She has a fine Italian voice when she speaks freely, which is not often the guard being placed by a display of Italian temper upon her lips. Princess Amelia, her aunt had this guard to preserve in speech.

The plainness of the ladies was not the only drawback to the court of Brazil. The courtiers being more or less mulattoes they stood in need of many sachets in their coats and dresses. They did not always wear them. The Brazilian skin, you know, has not the perfume of mille fleurs.

Take Care of the Babies.

In a circular sent out by the Board of Health the following recommendations are given mothers in regard to the care of their infants. The first thing mentioned is cleanliness. The child to retain health must be clean, and its surroundings must be clean. It needs a clean skin, clean clothes, clean food and clean air. Let the child have the open air as much as possible, even on very cold, very windy, and on chilly days. Do not take it out early in the morning, or keep it out late at night, or expose it to the direct rays of the noonday sun.

The clothing of infants should be light and loose, permitting free use of the limbs. All sudden changes of temperature should be promptly met by appropriate changes of clothing. Never permit a child to wear the same clothing night and day. Let the little young children sleep all they will, for sleep is an absolute necessity for their vigorous development. And a child while nursing ought to live more generously, but not carelessly nurse freely.

A very frequent cause of the early death of young children is improper feeding. The natural food for infants is the breast milk of its own mother, next that of a wet nurse, last of all skimmed cow's milk or goat's milk. Cholera is the common belief that measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria, and the other diseases of childhood are necessarily contracted by every child. This is a mistake. Most diseases are all contageous, and spread from person to person by actual contact. By great care their spread may be greatly restricted and the lives of many children saved.

Meerschaum History.

In 1723 there lived in Pesth, Capital of Hungary, Karlo Kowatsch, a pipe maker, whose ingenuity in cutting and carving on wood brought him into contact with Count Addrassy, with whom he became a great favorite, says the *Globe-Democrat*. The count, on his return from a mission to Turkey, brought with him a piece of whitish clay which had been presented to him as a curiosity on account of its extraordinary specific gravity. It struck the pipe maker that, being porous, it would be well adapted for pipes, as it would absorb the nicotine. The experiment was tried, and Karol cut a pipe from the lump and one for himself.

He would work on them at odd moments during working hours by wiping the wax from his hands, noticed that the wax gave the pipes a pretty brown polish and also that they smoked more sweetly. Other pipe makers hearing of the wonderful properties of clay imported it in considerable quantities for the manufacture of pipes. The natural scarcity of this clay, as well as meerschaum, and the great expense and importation in those days of transportation facilities for transportation rendered its use exclusively confined to the wealthy nobleman of Europe up to 1850, when it became a more general article of trade. The first meerschaum pipe made by Karol Kowatsee has been preserved and can now be seen in the museum at Pesth.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold. Two doses invariably cure the worst case of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis. We have never known it to fail in a single instance to give perfect satisfaction, or when used as directed, when consumption is not already developed in the system. In this fact lies the wonderful success in the cure of Consumption which it has accomplished. No other medicine can stand this record. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try Shiloh's Cure. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by T. J. Davison.